The Mapleton Item.

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GOD KNOWETH.

BY MARY G. BRAINERD.

I know not what shall befall me,
God hangs a mist o'er my eyes,
And so, each step on my onward path,
He makes new scenes to rise,
And every joy He sends me comes
As a sweet and glad surprise.

I see not a step before me,
As I tread on another year;
But the past is still in God's keeping,
The future His mercy shall clear,
And what looks dark in the distance
May brighten as I draw near

For perhaps the dreaded future
Has less bitter than I think;
The Lord may sweeten the waters
Before I stoop to drink,
Or, if Marah must be Marah,
He will stand beside the brink.

It may be He keeps waiting
Till the coming of my feet
Some gift of such rare blessedness,
Some joy so strangely sweet
That my lips shall only tremble
With the thanks they cannot speak.

O restful, blissful, ignorance!
'Tis blessed not to know,
It holds me in those mighty arms
Which will not let me go,
And hushes my soul to rest
On the bosom which loves me so!

So I go on not knowing;
I would not if I might;
I would rather walk in the dark with God
Than go alone in the light;
I would rather walk with Him by faith,
Than walk alone by sight.

My heart shrinks back from trials
Which the future may disclose
Yet I never had a sorrow
But what the dear Lord chose;
So I send the coming tears back
With the whispered words, He knows.

What They Did About It.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"Gone off and left him, eh?" said Mrs. Talkitover. "Well, it's nothing more than I expected all along!"

Mrs. Talkitover was churning. She had taken her "patent cylinder" out under the shadow of the old plum-tree at the back of the house for the benefit of shade and coolness. Along the garden wall fringes of deep-red currants were ripening, and double white hollyhocks reared their spikes of bloom, tall sentinels on the edge of Flowerland; and Mrs. Talkitover had established herself just where she could command a view of the garden gate and the thoroughfare beyond; for Mrs. Talkitover was head of the Sewing Society, leader in the Missionary Meetings and president of the Ladies' County Fair Association, and nothing went on in the neighborhood that Mrs. Talkitover did not know all about.

Just opposite her stood old Miss Featherstone, with chocolate-colored "front" on one side, spectacles much demoralized and dyed-silk gown protected by a linen duster.

"But those dear little children!" said Miss Featherstone, plaintively.

"Ah-h-h!" groaned Mrs. Talkitover. "When a woman is so carried away by pride and vanity, she cares little for the ordinary ties of life! But are you *sure*?"

"Quite sure," nodded Miss Featherstone. "I saw her myself at the railway station. She was crying—"

"Crying, eh?" said Mrs. Talkitover, as if this detail imparted an additional flavor to the whole catastrophe.

"Crying!" said Miss Featherstone. "And leaning on the arm of a tall, dark man. And she says says she—"

"Oh, you were near enough to hear her talk?" interposed Mrs. Talkitover.

"Of course I was near enough to hear her talk," said Miss Featherstone, a little nettled at being so frequently interrupted. "And says she: "What *will* Herbert say when he finds I am gone!

"Ah!" sighed Mrs. Talkitover, still splashing away at the churn, although the butter clung in little lumps to the dasher. "That's the bitter sting of remorse! She might have expected it."

"I am going over to Sister Jenkins's, to see what she thinks about it," said Miss Featherstone.

Mrs. Talkitover screwed up her thin face in an agony of perplexity. She would have given anything to put on her bombazine gown and Dunstable straw bonnet and go, too; but there was the butter waiting to be worked over, the young brood of turkeys clamoring to be fed and three hired men coming in to a noon dinner, as hungry as only hired men can be in haying-time. No; it was quite out of the question; and yet—

"Stay and take dinner with me," she said, insinuatingly. "It'll be ready in an hour. And we'll go over together afterward."

Miss Featherstone was hungry, and the chicken pot-pie that was simmering over the cook-stove in the little back-kitchen smelled particularly appetizing; so she concluded she would stay.

Sister Jenkins, a tall and solemn lady in rusty black, who talked through her nose and appeared to be afflicted with a perpetual asthma, was of opinion that somebody ought to tell poor Mr. Greenfield that his wife had eloped.

"Just fancy his feelings"—puff—puff—"to come home and"—puff—puff—"find that the wife of his"—puff—puff—"bosom had deserted him!" sighed Sister Jenkins. "Why, the shock might"—puff—puff—kill him!"

"Hadn't we better go?" said Mrs. Talkitover, greedily.

"I think it would be nothing more than neighborly and Christian," said Miss Featherstone, with alacrity.

Just six months before, Herbert Greenfield had come to Tablyville with his beautiful young wife, and rented a pretty cottage outside the village. Mr. Greenfield was a city lawyer. His wife was a beauty, and reported, moreover, to be literary.

"Writes for the magazines, they say," said Miss Featherstone.

"I never did believe in authoresses, myself," said Mrs. Talkitover.

"Nor I—nor I!" puffed Sister Jenkins. "And she wears pink roses in her hat"—puff—puff—"and plays the guitar! Vanity and vexation of spirits!"

The Greenfields had not accepted an invitation to attend a donation party and a sewing-society anniversary—they had showed themselves unaccountably independent of Tablyville society, and had had the bad taste to prefer quiet country walks by themselves to "visiting around" among the gossiping neighbors. And this last was a sin that Tablyville could not condone.

So that it was not without a sort of gloomy satisfaction that the self-constituted committee, consisting of Mrs. Talkitover, Miss Featherstone and Sister Jenkins, set off for Lilac Lodge, the cottage where the two deserted children, looking exceedingly comfortable in white dresses and broad, blue ribbon sashes, were playing on the lawn under the care of a brisk little nurse-maid.

"White—for every-day wear!" sniffed Mrs. Talkitover, "My children wear calico."

"And a maid to take care of two such great boys as that!" said Miss Featherstone. "Why, the youngest must be full three years old!"

"The extravagance of the age is deplorable!" said Sister Jenkins, sadly.

Just as they entered the piazza, a carriage whirled up to the door, and Mr. Greenfield himself stepped out The evening train from New York was just in, and he had driven himself up from the station.

It had seemed an easy thing to "break the bad news" to Mr. Greenfield while the plan was being concocted in Sister Jenkins's parlor; but there was something in the mien and bearing of the man that made it appear less feasible now that they stood in his presence. Mrs. Talkitover retired on Sister Jenkins's toes; Miss Featherstone stepped inside the door.

"You tell him," whispered Mrs. Talkitover, as she nudged Sister Jenkins's elbow.

"No, you," retorted Sister Jenkins.

As for Miss Featherstone, she kept as implicit a silence as if she had been born dumb.

Mr. Greenfield looked from one to the other.

"May I ask," said he, "to what I am indebted for the unlooked-for pleasure of this visit, ladies?"

"It's your wife," said Mrs. Talkitover, with a sort of verbal jerk.

"Your poor wife," said Sister Jenkins.

Miss Featherstone said never a word.

"She has deserted you!" groaned Mrs. Trlkitover.

"She has left her innocent children to the cold charity of a cruel world!" snuffled Sister Jenkins, wrestling with her wheezes.

"She don't deserve the name of wife," said Mrs. Talkitover, with spirit.

"Pray collect yourself and despise her as she deserves!" groaned Sister Jenkins, while Miss Featherstone kept gradually backing out of the way, her eyes immovably fixed on Mr. Greenfield's face.

"I'll come up here and take care of the dear children, if you can't get any one else," said Sister Jenkins.

"Or I'll take them down to my house, to play with my Reuben and Philena," suggested Mrs. Talkitover.

"Ladies," said Mr. Greenfield, I am greatly indebted to you for this spontaneous outburst of kindness, but I assure you it is not needed. Mrs. Greenfield has deserted neither me nor the children. It chances that her mother is very ill. Her brother came for her this morning, and she was compelled to hurry away to her mother's sick-bed, without waiting for my return. But she telegraphed me from the station, and I am to join her, with the children, to-morrow."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Talkitover.

"Ah!" said Sister Jenkins.

"Indeed!" said Miss Featherstone, now breaking silence for the first time.

"Hereafter," mildly suggested Mr. Greenfield, "I shall advise her to telegraph separately to all the gossips of Tablyville, in order to prevent any trouble."

"Gossips," repeated Mrs. Talkitover, bristling up like a setting hen.

"Gossips!" sepulchrally uttered Sister Jenkins.

"Gossips!" shrieked Miss Featherstone.

"Ladies," said Mr. Greenfield, with an overplus of courtesy which the ladies felt to be impressive, "can I offer you any refreshment? Will you not step back into the drawing-room and rest a little? Must you really go? In that case, let me beg of you never to put yourselves to the trouble of coming up to Lilac Lodge again?"

And so he bowed them off the premises.

"It's all Matilda Featherstone's fault!" said Mrs. Talkitover, hysterically.

"I never should have dreamed of interfering if it hadn't been for you and Mrs. Talkitover," said Sister Jenkins.

And the three ladies went home, feeling that their expedition had been a failure.

"I'm sure I acted for the best," said poor Miss Featherstone. "It's hard to have one's motives always unappreciated."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Advice for Young Men.

In a recent number of *Young Men* Professor John Stewart Blakie publishes an interesting article on reminiscences of his youth, and sets down a few of the rules of conduct which have guided him through life, and to this be attributes whatever of good work he has been able to achieve. Here are some of the rules:

Never indulge in the notion that you have the absolute right to choose the sphere or the circumstances in which you are to put forth your powers; but let your daily wisdom of life be in making a good use of the opportunities given you.

We live in a real, and a solid, and a truthful world. In such a world only truth in the long run can hope to prosper. Therefore avoid lies, mere show and sham, and hollow superficiality of all kinds, which is, at the best, a painted lie. Let whatever you are and whatever you do grow out of a firm root of truth and a strong soil of reality.

The nobility of life is work. We live in a working world. The lazy and idle man does not count in the plan of campaign. "My Father worketh hitherto and I work." Let that text be enough."

Never forget St. Paul's sentence, "Love is the fulfilling of the law." This is the steam of the social machine.

But the steam requires regulation. It is regulated by intelligence and moderation. Healthy action is always a balance of forces and all extremes are dangerous.

Do one thing well. "Be a whole thing at one time." Make clean work and leave no tags. Allow no delays when you are at a thing; do it and be done with it.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: The King's Highway.

TEXT: "*And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness: the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for those; the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein. No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast shall go up thereon. It shall not be found there, but the redeemed shall walk there, and the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.*—Isaiah xxxv., 8-10.

There are thousands of people here this morning who want to find the right road. You sometimes see a person halting at crossroads, and you can tell by his looks that he wishes to ask a question as to what direction he had better take. And I stand in your presence this morning conscious of the fact there are many of you here who realize that there are a thousand wrong roads, but only one right one, and I take it for granted that you have come in to ask which one it is. Here is one road that opens widely, but I have not much faith in it. There are a great many expensive tollgates scattered all along that way. Indeed at every rod you must pay in tears, or pay in flagellations. On that road, if you get through it at all, you have to pay your own way, and since this differs so much from what I have heard in regard to the right way, I believe it is the wrong way.

Here is another road. On either side of it are houses of sinful entertainment, and invitations to come in and dine and rest, but from the looks of the people who stand on the piazza I am very certain that it is the wrong house and the wrong way. Here is another road. It is very beautiful and macadamized. The horses' hoofs clatter and wring, and they who ride over it spin along the highway until suddenly they find that the road breaks over an embankment, and they try to halt, and they saw the bit in the mouth of the fiery steed and cry "Whoa! whoa!" But it is too late, and—crash!—they go over the embankment. We shall turn this morning and see if we cannot find a different kind of a road.

You have heard of the Appian Way. It was three hundred and fifty miles long. It was twenty-four feet wide, and on either side the road was a path for foot passengers. But I have this morning to tell you of a road built before the Appian Way, and yet it is as good as when first construed. Millions of souls have gone over it. Millions more will come.

First, this road of the text is the King's highway. Well, my Lord the King decided to build a highway from earth to heaven. It should span all the chasms of human wretchedness; it should tunnel all the mountains of earthly difficulty; it should be wide enough and strong enough to hold fifty thousand millions of the human race, if so many of them should ever be born. It should be blasted out of the "Rock of Ages," and cemented with the blood of the Cross, and be lifted amid the shouting of angels and the execration of devils.

The King sent His Son to build that road. He put head and hand and heart to it, and after the road was completed, waved His blistered hand over the way crying, "It is finished."

Still further—this road spoken of is a clean road. Many a fine road has become miry and foul because it has not been properly cared for; but my text says the unclean shall not walk on this one. Room on either side to throw away your sins. Indeed, if you want to carry them along, you are not on the right road. That bridge will break, those overhanging rocks will fall, the night will come down, leaving you at the mercy of the mountain bandits, and at the very next turn of the road you will perish. But if you are really on this clean road of which I have been speaking, then you will stop ever and anon to wash in the water that stands in the basin of the eternal rock. Aye, at almost every step of the journey you will be crying out, "Create within me a clean heart!"

If you have no such aspirations as that it proves that you have mistaken your way, and if you will only look up and see the fingerboard above your head you may read upon it the words, "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death." Without holiness no man shall see the Lord, and if you have any idea that you can carry along your sins, your lusts, you worldliness and yet to the end of the Christian race you are so awfully mistaken that, in the name of God, this morning I shatter the delusion.

Still further, the road spoken of is a plain road. "The wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein"—that is, if a man is three-fourth an idot he can find this road just as well as if he were a philosopher.

Many a man has been familiar with all the higher branches of mathematics and yet could not do the simple sum, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Many a man has been a fine reader of tragedies and poems and yet could not "read his title clear to mansions in the skies." Many a man has botanized across the continent and yet did not know the "Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley." But if one shall come in the right spirit, asking the way to heaven, he will find it a plain way. The pardon is plain. The peace is plain. Everything is plain.

He who tries to get on the road to heaven through the New Testament teaching will get on beautifully. He who goes through philosophical discussion will not get on at all. Christ says, "Come to Me, and I will take all your sins away, and I will take all your troubles away." Now, what is the use of my discussing it any more? Is not that plain? After this Bible has pointed you the way to heaven, is it wise for me to detain you with any discussion about the nature of the human will, or whether the atonement is limited or unlimited? There is the road—go on it. It is a plain way.

Still further, this road to heaven is a safe road. Sometimes the traveler in those ancient highways would think himself perfectly secure, not knowing there was a lion by the way burying his head deep between his paws, and then when the right moment came, under the fearful spring, the man's life was gone and there was a mauled carcass by the roadside. But, says my text, "No lion shall be there." I wish I could make you feel this morning your entire security. I tell you plainly that one minute after a man has become a child of God he is as safe as though he had been ten thousand years in heaven. He may slip, he may slide, he may stumble, but he cannot be destroyed. Kept by the power of God through faith unto complete salvation. Everlastingly safe.

The severest trial to which you can subject a Christian man is to kill him, and that is glory. In other words, the worst thing that can happen a child of God is heaven. The body is only the old slippers that he throws aside just before putting on the sandals of light. His soul, you cannot hurt it. No fires can consume it. No floods can drown it. No devils can capture it. His soul is safe. His reputation is safe. Everything is safe. "But," you say, "suppose his store burns up?" Why, then it will only be a change of investments from earthly to heavenly securities. "But," you say, "suppose his name goes down under the hoof of scorn and contempt?" The name will be so much brighter in glory. "Suppose his physical health fails?" God will pour into him the floods of everlasting health, and it will not make any difference. Earthly subtraction is heavenly addition. The tears of earth are the crystals of heaven. As they take rags and tatters and put them through the paper mill and they come out beautiful white sheets of paper, so often the rags of earthly destitution, under the cylinders of death, come out a white scroll upon which shall be written eternal emancipation.

Still further, the road spoken of is a pleasant road. God gives a bond of indemnity against all evil to every man that treads it. "All things work together for good to those who love God." No weapon formed against them can prosper. That is the bond, signed, sealed and delivered by the President of the universe. What is the use of your fretting, O child of God, about food? "Behold the fowls of the air, for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into bands, yet your heavenly Father feedeth them." And will He take care of the sparrow, will He take care of the hawk, and let you die? What is the use of your fretting about clothes? "Consider the lilies of the field. Shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?"

Oh, this King's highway! Trees of life on either side bending over until their branches interlock and drop midway their fruit and shade. Houses of entertainment on either side of the road for poor pilgrims. Tables spread with a feast of good things and walls adorned with apples of gold in pictures of silver. I start out on this King's highway, and I find a harper, and I say, "What is your name?" The harper makes no response, but leaves me to guess, as with his eyes toward heaven and his hand upon the trembling strings this tune comes rippling out upon the air: "The Lord is my light and my salvation. Whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life. Of whom shall I be afraid?"

I go a little farther on the same road and meet a trumpeter of heaven, and I say, "Haven't you got some music for a tired pilgrim?" And wiping his lip and taking a long breath, he puts his mouth to the trumpet and pours forth this strain: "They shall hunger no more, neither shall they thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

I go a little distance farther on the same road, and I meet a maiden of Israel. She has no harp, but she has cymbals. They look as if they had rusted from sea spray, and I say to the maiden of Israel, "Have you no song for a tired pilgrim?" And like the clang of victors' shields the cymbals clap as Miriam begins to discourse, "Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and the rider hath He thrown into the sea."

I pursue this subject only one step farther. What is the terminus? I do not care how fine a road you may put me on, I want to know where it comes out. My text declares it, "The redeemed of the Lord come to Zion." You know what Zion was. That was the King's palace. It was a mountain fastness. It was impregnable. And so heaven is the fastness of the universe. No howitzer has long enough range to shell those towers. Let all the batteries of earth and hell blaze away; they cannot break in these gates. Gibralter was taken; Sebastopol was taken; Babylon fell; but those walls of heaven shall never surrender either to humanity or satanic besiegement. The Lord God Almighty is the defense of it. Great capital of the universe! Terminus of the King's highway!

When my last wound is healed, when the last heartbreak is ended, when the last tear of earthly sorrow is wiped away, and when the redeemed of the Lord shall come to Zion, then let the harpers take down their harps, and all the trumpters take down their trumpets, and all across heaven there be chorus of morning stars, chorus of white robed victors, chorus of martyrs from under the throne, chorus of ages, chorus of worlds, and there be but one song sung, and but one name spoken, and but one throne honored—that of Jesus only.

A Touching Incident of City Life.

At high noon the other day I ran across a woman sitting in a doorway in Fulton street. She was mumbling to herself. A crowd gathered. One man asked:

"What is it, aunty?"

The woman—tired, weary, worn—gave no heed. She kept mumbling away.

"What are you doing?" asked a second by-stander.

The woman—for years on the streets of New York—paid no attention. She continued her strange task of thumbling something in her handkerchief.

"What are you at, aunty?" broke in a third.

Then—voice wheezy and rusty—she speaks.

"I'm countin' my money."

Poor woman—aged, homeless, alone—what is that she has in her trembling hands?

Only some old buttons.—[New York Herald.

Cold Storage.

Cold storage is a preserving process for fruits only so long as they remain under its influence. It has now become so common, and in most instances useful, that its disadvantages are seldom taken into consideration. By the use of ice the small fruits are kept in a fresh condition much longer than they can be by any other method. When taken out, however, and exposed to the warm atmosphere, decay sets in very rapidly. Hence, fruits taken out of cold storage will not endure transportation for long distances as well, or remain unhurt when exposed for sale as well as when they were fresh picked.—[New York World.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 18

Lesson Text: Quarterly Review—Golden Text: Eph. ii., 20—Commentary.

HOME READINGS.—The first eight chapters of Acts, entire, containing the lesson passages of the Quarter.

LESSON I.—Topic, "The Ascension of Christ" (Acts i., 1-12). Golden Text, "When He had spoken these things, while they beheld He was taken up, and a cloud received Him out of their sight" (Acts i., 9). The Gospels tell what Jesus began to do and teach; the Acts tell what He continued to do and teach through His apostles. They were to rely upon the Holy Spirit as their only power, and their one business was to testify of Jesus. Their joy was that the same Jesus would return in due time to restore the kingdom to Israel. He will come in person, His saints will meet Him on the way and return with Him (1 Thess. iv., 16, 17; iii., 13; iv., 14).

LESSON II.—Topic, "The Descent of the Spirit" (Acts ii., 1-12). Golden Text, "When He, the Spirit of Truth, is come, He will guide you into all truth" (John xiv., 13). They prayerfully and expectantly waited from day to day for the promised Comforter. See John xiv., 16, 26; xv., 26; xvi., 13. If Jesus had not ascended, He would not have come (John xvi., 7), and the disciples might have labored in vain. But when the Spirit of God works or speaks then work is done and to some purpose. Our wisdom and power is nothing, but He who at creation brought light out of darkness and order and fruitfulness instead of chaos and emptiness can shine in men's hearts and give the knowledge of God (Gen. i., 2; 2 Cor. iv., 6; John xvi., 8).

LESSON III.—Topic, "The First Christian Church" (Acts ii., 37-47). Golden Text, "The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved" (Acts ii., 47.) As Peter spoke the word in the power of the Spirit and testified of the resurrection of Jesus from the dead, the people were convinced of their sin and earnestly asked what to do. Thus began to be formed the Church or Body of Christ (Eph. i., 22, 23), of which He is the Head, and which when completed will be brought to Him as Eve was to Adam. Then the marriage of the Lamb, and after that the kingdom (Rev. xix).

LESSON IV.—Topic, "The Lame Man Healed (Acts iii., 1-16). Golden Text, "And His name, through faith in His name, hath made this man strong" (Acts iii., 16.) Jesus, though absent in body and invisible, has all power in heaven and on earth (Matt. xxviii., 18), and is pleased by His Spirit in His people to show His power on behalf of our bodies as well as our souls. Observe that again Peter preaches a risen Christ (verse 15).

LESSON V.—Topic, "Petter and John Before the Council" (Acts iv., 1-18). Golden Text, "There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved" (Acts iv., 12). The preaching of the resurrection of Jesus so enraged the religious rulers, and especially the Sadducees, who did not believe in a resurrection, that Peter and John were imprisoned and the next brought before the council. Again Peter boldly proclaimed that Jesus whom they had crucified was alive, and that the healing of the lame man was His doing. If the power of a risen, living Christ was seen in us, people would learn of Jesus through us.

LESSON VI.—Topic, "The Apostles' Confidence in God" (Acts iv., 19-31.) Golden Text, "They spake the Word of God with boldness (Acts iv., 31). The council having threatened them and commanded them to speak no more in Jesus's name, let them go. The apostles said that they must speak in His name, and departing went to the other believers and told their story. The result was prayer and praise and another mighty baptism of the Holy Spirit and increased testimony to a risen Christ.

LESSON VII.—Topic, "Ananias and Sapphira" (Acts v., 1-11). Golden Text, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap" (Gal. vi., 7). We have thus far seen the power of the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of Truth, in holy and true men who were faithful witnesses; but now we see the deceitfulness of the human heart in a man and his wife who thought they could deceive God and not be found out. Keeping back part of the price, lack of whole-hearted consecration to God, is the great hindrance in the church to-day.

LESSON VIII.—Topic, "The Apostles Persecuted" (Acts v., 25-41) Golden Text, "We ought to obey God rather than men" Acts v., 29). So many mighty works were wrought by the apostles that the rage of Satan again caused their imprisonment, but the Lord by an angel set them free in the night, and told them to keep on preaching. They are found in the temple at their work, are arrested and brought before the council and again testify to a risen Christ. The council are ready to kill them; Gamaliel advises moderation, so they are beaten and let go.

LESSON IX.—Topic, "The First Christian Martyr" (Acts vii., 54-60). Golden Text, "He kneeled down and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge" (Acts vii., 60). Out of seven men, full of faith and the Holy Spirit, who were chosen to see to the temporal affairs of the church, Stephen so spake and wrought miracles and accused the council of the murder of Jesus, that what they thought to have done to Peter and John they actually did to Stephen, and stoned him to death, Saul being a witness to the deed and consenting to it.

LESSON X.—Topic, "Philip Preaching at Samaria" (Acts viii., 5-25). Golden Text, "And there was great joy in that city" (Acts viii., 8). The command of Jesus was to testify of Him in Judea, Samaria and unto the ends of the earth (chapter i., 8), but up to the death of Stephen they had not done so. After that the believers were scattered everywhere, preaching the Word, and Philip, another of the seven, had such success in Samaria that Peter and John were sent from Jerusalem that the believers might receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Then is revealed the heart of Simon the Sorcerer, who thought that money could buy the gift. Compare this with the sin of Ananias.

LESSON XI.—Topic, "Philip and the Ethiopian" (Acts viii., 26-40). Golden Text, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life" (John iii., 36). Philip is called from the great work in Samaria to visit the desert and lead the Ethiopian eunuch to Jesus. Our business as servants of Christ is not to seek great things for ourselves (Jer. xlv., 5), but to obey Him and follow where He leadeth. We cannot estimate the value of one soul, and as we are laborers with God, not he with us, He must have full control of us.—Lesson Helper.

JACK—What are you feeling so blue about? Tom—I got into the habit of kissing Imogen whenever she got angry at me. Jack—Yes? Tom—And now her temper is completely ruined.—New York Herald.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A GOLD brick worth $230,000 will be exhibited at the World's Fair by Montana.

AN offer of $120,000 in cash has been made for the exclusive privilege of selling peanuts at the World's Fair.

HAYTI, next in point of time to the United States in declaring its independence of European rule, will make a notable exhibit at the World's Fair.

THIRTY-TWO silk manufactories at Lyons, France, have decided to make exhibits at the World's Fair, and each one is striving to make the finest showing.

THE International Peace Congress, at its recent session in Berne, Switzerland, decided unanimously to hold its next meeting in Chicago at the time of the World's Fair.

SEATS will be provided at the World's Fair dedicatory ceremonies in October for 1500 newspaper correspondents, it having been estimated that about that number will be present.

GERMANY'S building at the World's Fair will cost about $125,000, and will be a combination of typical styles of German architecture, such as are seen in perfection in Nuremburg.

FROM the applications already on file it is estimated that more than 100,000 men will participate in the great civic parade at the time of the dedication of the World's Fair buildings in October.

THE Austrian wood carving industry will be specially represented at the Chicago Exposition by thirty-four expert wood carvers from Vienna, who will exhibit their work in its various branches.

AMONG the exhibits to be made at the World's Fair by foreign Nations the visitor will doubtless find that of Persia one of the most interesting. It will include rare specimens of art industry work.

A NATIONAL Exhibition is now in progress at Quito, Ecuador, and a Commissioner of the Chicago Exhibition writes that almost the entire exhibit is to be sent to Chicago to constitute Ecuador's exhibit at the World's Fair.

THE chief governing body of the World's Fair is now a newly created Council of Administration, composed of two members of the National Commission and two members of the Chicago Directory, or local organization.

A COMPANY has been incorporated with $100,000 capital stock for the purpose of erecting near the World's Fair a $75,000 club house, which shall be maintained during the Fair as headquarters for wheelmen from all parts of the world.

PLANS for the World's Fair passenger station at Jackson Park call for a main station 150x300 feet, with an annexed train shed 100x672 feet. Provision is made for loading and unloading thirty-six trains at one time on reserved tracks.

APPLICATIONS for space in the Electricity building at the World's Fair aggregate 388,000 square feet, while only 185,000 feet are available. Foreign Nations have already been assigned 68,000 feet, and several of them are urgently asking for more.

ON each side of the MacMonies mammoth memorial fountain in front of the Administration building at the World's Fair will be a huge electrical fountain which will throw a stream 150 feet high, brilliantly illuminated by variously colored electric lights.

CHIEF SMITH, of the Department of Transportation, has secured the promise of two monster locomotives to adorn the entrance to the Railway World's Fair passenger station, inside Jackson Park. Each locomotive will weigh 160,000 pounds, and be mounted on a pedestal. They will stand one on each side of the main entrance.

THE Japanese Government has arranged to send to this country 2000 Japanese of the middle class, who are to be here during the World's Fair and afterward make a tour of the principal cities of the United States. Instruction and information as to the industries and customs of the American people constitute the object desired to be attained.

THE French Commission will send to the World's Fair to superintend the horticultural and floricultural work in the French section M. Le Fevre, the superintendent and head gardener for the City of Paris, who has charge of the gardens in the Bois de Bologne. M. Le Fevre was in charge of the gardens around the Trocadero at the Paris Exposition in 1889.

COLONEL DE PALITSCHEK, the Austrian Commissioner-General, writes that the world-famed glassmakers of Austria, especially of Bohemia, and the china manufacturers of Carlsbad and the surrounding neighborhood have agreed upon making a grand display of their industries at the Exposition. The manufacturers of stained glass in Tyrol will join in the exhibit.

THE World's Fair souvenir coins, some of them, it is now expected, will be issued in November, probably by the middle of the month. The Exposition authorities have offered quantities of them to banks throughout the country at the uniform rate of one dollar each, and it is believed that those institutions will be prompt to avail themselves of the opportunity to get a supply for their customers. Orders for them are already being sent in at the rate of $5000 to $10,000 a day.

KILLED IN A WRECK.

An Engineer's Carelessness Causes a Disastrous Collision.

A disastrous wreck, by which seven persons lost their lives and over a dozen were seriously if not fatally injured, occurred on the Clearfield and Cambria Railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few evenings ago. A passenger train, with Engineer C. W. Ferry, of Altoona, had orders to stop at Patton's Station, Penn., to allow a construction train to pass. The engineer forgot his orders and proceeded on his way. In a deep cut near Rekenrod's Mills he met the work train coming toward him.

The passenger train was running at a high rate of speed. The engineer of the work train, knowing that the other had orders to wait for him at Patton's, was speeding to the point as fast as he could go. Both engines came together with a tremendous crash, reared up and fell over to one side. Engineer Ferry and his fireman, L. Parrish, of Gallitzin, were instantly killed and their bodies buried in the wreck. The gravel cars were loaded with laborers. Five of them were instantly killed. They were Swedes. The injured, it was estimated, numbered fifteen. The blame is placed on Engineer Ferry, who, the company officials say, had clearly violated his instructions.

THE enforcement of President Harrison's twenty day quarantine circular, if strictly carried out, will entail serious consequences on Italy, which country sends to American ports forty thousand immigrants annually. The Italian authorities are greatly concerned at the restriction.

A Houston County (Georgia) man has a sow 6 years old, that has been the mother of 172 pigs, and now has a litter of eleven.

THE COLUMBUS STATUE.

The Gift of Italy Arrives at the Port of New York.

Unloading the Monument and Preparing for the Dedication.

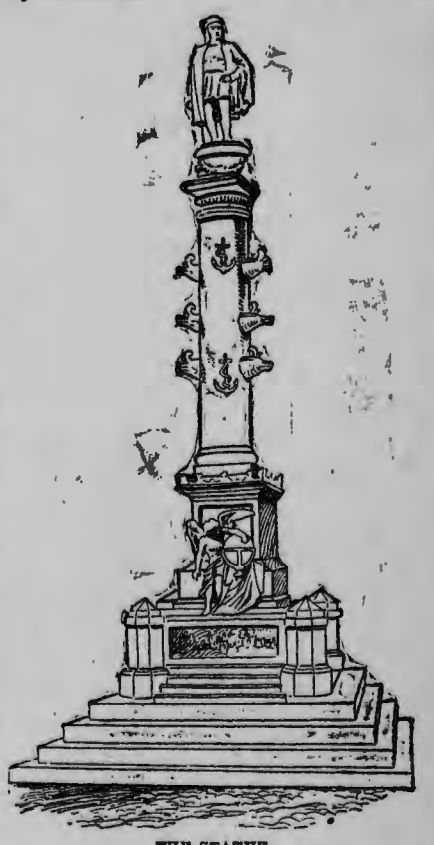
GAETANO RUSSO, THE SCULPTOR.

The statue of Christopher Columbus, presented to America by the people of Italy, arrived at the Port of New York, a few days ago, on the war ship Garigliano.

The Garigliano was boarded by a party of Italians from a tug, who returned to town about 7 o'clock. Then the Garigliano came up to the foot of Fulton street, North River, accompanied by a tug, but there were no formal ceremonies of welcome.

Immediately the work of unloading the statue from the hold of the Italian naval transport was begun and as the first stone slowly ascended in the powerful grasp of the big derrick Chapman a cheer arose from the throng of patriotic Italians who had gathered upon the wharf at Fulton street, to witness the discharge of the previous cargo.

The reception of the statue was in the hands of Secretary J. N. Malferrari and Captain J. Mardini, of the Executive Committee of the Italo-Americano Society. The sections were placed on trucks and taken to the site to be occupied by the work of art at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. This will be made the occasion of a demonstration, a procession with numerous floats being a feature. A large force of workmen will be set to work in order to have the statue completed and ready for dedication by October 12.



THE STATUE.

The statue is in the form of a cylindrical shaft, measuring seventy-six feet from base to the apex of the heroic figure of Columbus at the top. Four steps form the base, with a pedestal of ornamental design in half relief sustaining figures of the genius of discovery. The figure of the discoverer at the top of the column represents him in reflective mood, attired in the garb of a mariner.

The statue is in parts and packed in 105 separate cases, and forms the entire cargo of the little transport. Some of the sections are very small, while others are quite ponderous, the largest weighing about twenty-five tons. It will take about one week to discharge the entire cargo from the hold of the vessel.

The statue was entered free of duty at the Custom House under the law providing for the free admission of works of art, and permission to unload awaited the arrival of the Gargiliano at her dock.

The transport is commanded by Chevalier C. J. Ruggero, and among the officers of the vessel is Manlio Garibaldi, who holds the office of Commander of Marines. It was intended that demonstrations in honor of the descendant of the Italian hero should be made, but the young man modestly declined the honors offered, his modesty and notions of rank forbidding him.

That he will be banqueted and lionized informally, however, is evident from the number of visitors who pressed forward to shake the young officer by the hand and afterward followed him up to Broadway when he left the vessel for a tour on shore.

After her cargo has been unloaded the Italian transport will drop down to an anchorage below Liberty Island, where it is expected that she will remain until after the celebration on October 12.

BEHEADED AT MESS.

A Soldier Murdered by His Comrade Because of Jealousy.

A horrible murder has been committed at the Schuvalovo Barracks, St. Petersburg, Russia. The murderer was a bandsman of the Imperial Guard who was actuated by jealousy of a comrade. The murderer stole up behind his victim while the latter was at mess and dealt the unfortunate man a terrific blow with a sabre, which completely beheaded him, his head falling into his plate.

A RAILWAY HORROR.

A Terrible and Fatal Accident at West Cambridge, Mass.

A Train Telescoped, With Much Loss of Life.

A through freight express train, westbound, on the Fitchburg Railroad, ran into a passenger train standing on the out-bound track at West Cambridge (Mass.) Junction, telescoping the rear car, killing eight persons outright and injuring nearly forty others, three of whom died next day, and seven others were thought to be fatally hurt.

While standing near the crossing the express freight train, which was bound West, came thundering along, and just as the passenger train started to cross to the Watertown branch the freight train crashed into the rear of the passenger train.

The passenger train engine and the forward truck of the smoking car No. 72 had crossed over on the branch track, which left passenger cars Nos. 39 and 158 on the crossover, and No. 38, the fatal car, standing on the main westbound track.

The cars were piled up on one another in indescribable confusion, completely blocking both tracks for fully one hundred yards. As soon as the accident occurred word was dispatched by telephone to the various police stations in Boston to send surgeons to the scene.

Engineer Goodwin, of the freight train, says: "As soon as I saw the signals on the rear of the passenger train I reversed the engine, but the momentum of the freight carried it into the passenger train. Fireman Eugene Alexander and I stuck by our engine. I saw no signal or flagman on the track."

C. F. Lawson, engineer of the passenger train, and one of the best men on the Fitchburg road, says: "I cannot account for the accident, except that the night was so foggy that the engineer of the freight did not see our brakeman until it was too late to stop his train."

As soon as the crash came there was a wild rush to get out of the cars. Frantic men and women rushed about in a purposeless way, shrieking and groaning.

But soon another source of danger developed. Flames began to burst from the wrecked freight cars. Two alarms on the fire bells were hurriedly sounded, and by hard work the fire was subdued.

Then the work of rescuing the dead and injured was begun. The windows of the rear car had to be broken in and a portion of the side cut through in order to reach them.

The station was turned into an emergency hospital, to which those taken from the wreck were removed and cared for. One by one the dead bodies were brought in and laid upon the floor.

Mangled by the crash of timbers, scalded by steam and blackened by fire, they presented a sickening appearance.

Most of those on the passenger train were residents of places on the Watertown branch, and nearly all of them were working people.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

Colonel Volkman Reports to the War Department.

The United States War Department has received a long and interesting report by Colonel W. J. Volkman, of the Adjutant-General's Department, on the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The report dwells at some length on the mobilization of the militia at Homestead and speaks highly of the efficiency and discipline of the State troops.

After criticising the equipment of the troops and the inclination of some of the militiamen to wear starched linen and patent-leather shoes in active service, the colonel commends the activity displayed in calling out the troops and says:

The system for notifying men is unique and very interesting. A captain in a Western regiment explained to me his method, which, if not uniform throughout the entire Guard, is substantially followed by many officers. The company was divided into squads, each under charge of a sergeant, corporals and privates of squads being grouped, as far as practicable, according to residence or place of employment.

In one regiment there was a company consisting entirely of coal miners; when the captain actually received his orders, Monday morning his men were miles under ground, among shafts and galleries of mines, yet the orders were communicated to the men, who dropped their mining tools, ascended to the surface and were soon in their places in the ranks.

The colonel gives credit for the discipline in the Guard to Governor Patterson. Colonel Volkman has this to say of the Iams case:

When the Guard arrived at Homestead the inhabitants prepared an adroit plan, well calculated to induce the troops to affiliate with the populace. With quiet, soldierly dignity the Commanding General frigidly declined to entertain such overtures, and he instantly became the target for abuse.

Matters reached a climax one day when the hand of the assassin was raised; for a moment no one could tell who would fall beneath the next shot and great excitement prevailed. In Homestead the provost guard speedily dispersed crowds clustering about posted telegraph bulletins, while enlisted men disposed to gather in groups were ordered at once to their tents.

In defiance of this order, one man proposed cheers for the assassin and was dealt with summarily if not in exact accordance with forms of law. There are times when immediate example is absolutely necessary, and although the one to which I allude has brought down on the Pennsylvania National Guard, as a body, most unmerited obloquy, it is certain that hesitation might have easily resulted in gatherings which could have been dispersed only by ordering one part of the force to fire upon another.

IT'S A EUROPEAN PEST.

The Texas Fly, Imported in 1886, is Now Troubling Connecticut Cattle.

Professor B. F. Koons, of the Storrs School, says that the Texas fly, which is now troubling cattle in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn., does not eat into the horns of the animals, as has just been reported, but that it lays its eggs around them. The fly is a blood sucker, and worries the animals so that they cannot feed.

The insect comes from Europe. It first made its appearance in this country near Philadelphia in 1887, and is believed to have been imported with the large shipments of European cattle in 1886. From Philadelphia it spread in all directions.

PEARY SAFE.

The Explorer and His Party Reach St. John's on the Kite.

The steamer Kite has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, from McCormack Harbor, bringing Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, with his wife and party. All are well. Lieutenant Peary made a sledge journey with dogs of 1300 miles over the interior ice of Greenland, which he found favorable. He was out ninety days, and returned all right on August 4th. He made important discoveries, confirming his theory. Mrs. Peary remained at the winter quarters, McCormack's Bay. She enjoyed excellent health.

Had the Kite not arrived, the party meant to retreat toward the south in open boats. Mr. Verhoff, of Louisville, Ky., the meteorologist of the party, went out alone from McCormack Bay on a two-days' journey. Search was made for him for several days, but in vain, and it was believed he fell into an ice crevasse and perished.

The Kite brings home a splendid collection of flora and fauna, and exceedingly valuable records of observations taken. The expedition was a great success. Lieutenant Peary brings home five Esquimaux dogs. He killed many musk oxen in the far north.

Lieutenant Peary's expedition was fitted out under the auspices of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, and started from this country late in the spring of 1891. It was composed of seven men besides the chief of the party; and Lieutenant Peary was accompanied by his plucky and devoted wife.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 20	@	$2 25
Medium, 1891, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Pea, 1891, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White kidney, 1891, choice	—	@	—
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 95	@	3 00
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	—	@	2 00
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 80	@	1 85
1891, bags	1 75	@	1 80
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—St. & Penn, extras	—	@	24
St. & Penn., firsts	23	@	23
Western, firsts	21½	@	22½
Western, seconds	19	@	20
Western, thirds	17	@	18
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	22	@	23
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	20	@	21
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, extras	22	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, 2ds	18	@	19
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	19	@	20
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	16	@	18
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	15	@	15½
Western Factory, firsts	16	@	—
W. Factory, seconds	15	@	15½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@	—
	CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy	9¼	@	9¼
Full cream, colored, fancy	9¼	@	9⅜
Full cream, good to prime	7¼	@	8¼
Part skims, choice	6¼	@	6⅜
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5½
Part skims, common	3	@	4½
Full skims	1	@	2
	EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	22	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	21	@	21½
Fresh, Fancy to prime	—	@	21
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Red sorts, bbl.	2 25	@	3 00
Green sorts, per bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Sweet varieties, per bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Seckel, per bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Common cooking, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Grapes, up river, Del., per lb.	6	@	8
Up river, Niagara, per lb.	6	@	8
Up river, Champion, lb.	2	@	2½
Jersey, Champion, per lb.	—	@	—
Peaches, Md. & Del., crate	—	@	—
Poor to extra	50	@	1 12
Huckleberries, per quart	4	@	7
Watermelons, per 100	4 00	@	12 00
Muskmelons, per bbl.	50	@	2 00
Plums, up river, per bbl.	3 00	@	4 50
State, 10 lb basket	30	@	50
	HOPS.		
State—1892, choice, per lb	—	@	24
1892, prime	—	@	23
1891, common to good	18	@	21
State Old odds	6	@	8
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	12½
Western, per lb	—	@	12½
Spring Chickens, local, lb	12½	@	13
Small to medium	—	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	7	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	60	@	85
Southern, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@	1 50
Southern, per pair	1 12	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
	DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	—	@	—
Mixed weights	18	@	—
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., broilers	—	@	—
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	12½	@	13
Western, per lb	12	@	12½
Ducks—Western, per lb	8	@	10
Eastern, per lb	—	@	16
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	16
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz	1 75	@	—
Light, per doz	2 50	@	2 75
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—Southern, seconds,	—	@	—
Jersey, prime, per bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	75	@	1 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	1 50	@	1 63
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	5 00
Onions—Jersey, yellow, bbl.	200	@	—
State, per bbl	2 00	@	—
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	75	@	1 00
L. I., yellow, barrel	—	@	—
L. I., white, barrel	—	@	—
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	1 50	@	2 00
Long Island, per 100	50	@	60
Tomatoes, Acme, etc., crate	20	@	25
Grant, etc., per crate	15	@	20
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	1 00	@	1 50
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl.	75	@	1 00
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
South Jersey, per bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Mill Extra	—	@	—
Patents	—	@	—
Wheat—No. 2 Red	78	@	79
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	48	@	56
Oats—No. 2 White	39	@	39½
Mixed Western	37	@	39
Hay—Good to Choice	75	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	45	@	50
Lard—City Steam	6.97c	@	—
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, City dressed	5	@	8¼
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	48 00
Calves, City dressed	9	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 90
Lambs, per lb	5¼	@	6¼
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 40	@	5 65
Dressed	7¼	@	8

THE LABOR WORLD.

ABOUT 55,000 London tailors are locked out of work.

GRAPE cultivation employs 2,300,000 persons in France.

HACKMEN of Chicago have the word "UNION" painted on each side of the driver's seat.

GREAT distress prevails among the 10,000 idle employes of the tin plate factories in the Wales.

THE Socialists of Paris have collected a fund wherewith they are to publish a daily labor paper.

THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has withdrawn from the Board of Walking Delegates.

THERE are 37,000 women telegraph operators in the United States and the number is constantly growing.

IN several large factories in Cincinnati, Ohio, the working hours of cabinetmakers have been reduced from ten to nine.

A MEMBER of the Illinois Legislature has sued a tobacco manufacturer of Chicago for using his photograph on a brand of non-union cigars.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to organize the insurance men, the agents and collectors into a National labor union under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

THE sixth annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors has just been held at Hartford, Conn. There are about forty members in attendance.

WILLIAM REESE, the oldest iron-worker in the United States, died recently at his home in Bolivar, Penn., aged 104 years. He was a native of Wales and came to this country in 1832.

IN consequence of the recent troubles between Belgian and French workmen in several cities of France a large number of Belgians have been sent over the frontier by the French authorites.

THE Pacific Coast Seamen's Union has a membership of 4000 and maintains a large employment office. Before the Union was established wages of seamen were about $25 per month, while now they are from $35 to $50.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

The Government Statistician's Review for the Month.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports a decline in the September condition of corn to 79.5 from 82.5 in August. The change is slight in the surplus corn States, except in Kansas. Present condition is 79 in Ohio, 75 in Indiana, 70 in Illinois, 78 in Iowa, 82 in Missouri, 70 in Kansas, and 76 in Nebraska. In other States the average of condition is everywhere higher than the National average, except in Michigan and Wisconsin. In comparison with September reports of the past ten years only three were lower, 70.1 in 1890, 72.3 in 1887, 76.6 in 1885. The present figures are between five and six points below the average of ten previous years.

The September average of condition of winter and spring wheat as harvested is 85.3. The August average for spring wheat was 87.3, and the July condition of winter wheat was 89.6. The average decline since previous reports, therefore, exceeds three points. In the preceding ten years the condition was lower in 1883, 1885, 1887, 1888 and 1890. The average of ten years is 86.

The condition of other crops is as follows: Oats, 78.9; rye, 88.5; barley, 87.4; buckwheat, 89.0; potatoes, 74.8; tobacco, 79.9. This is a heavy reduction in everything except rye and barley.

The cotton report of the Department of Agriculture indicates a lower condition of the crop than in any September since 1883. The average is 76.8 against 82.7 last year, and 85.5 in 1890. The decline since August 1 exceeds five points. The State averages are: Virginia, 75; North Carolina, 76; South Carolina, 77; Georgia, 79; Florida, 65; Alabama, 72; Mississippi, 72; Louisiana, 76; Texas, 81; Arkansas, 79; Tennessee, 79.

WANT OUR MUTTON.

American Sheep May Be Taken Alive to England.

Secretary Rusk has just received through the Department of State a copy of a letter from Minister Lincoln, stating that Great Britain has removed the prohibition on the admission of live sheep from the United States into that country. The order requiring the slaughter of these animals on the docks where landed within ten days after arrival has been revoked, and hereafter they may be shipped to any part of the kingdom if they are landed at the proper ports and pass inspection.

The conditions are that only one kind of animals shall be carried by a vessel on the same trip, that the owner or agent of the vessel shall give a bond that the animals have not come in contact with animals from suspected countries, and that the vessel has not entered the ports of such countries.

TO BUY POPOCATEPETL.

Americans Want It For Sulphur and Ice.

A syndicate of American capitalists, represented by Mauricio Rahden, formerly Mexican Consul at Kansas City, has secured an option on the volcano Popocatepetl, in Mexico, which they propose to operate as a sulphur mine. The volcano is the property of General Sanchez Ochoa, who works it on a small scale, without modern machinery, securing good returns.

The Americans propose to run an electric railway up the mountain and bring down sulphur, which will be mined on a large scale by the most modern machinery, and also to utilize the railway by bringing down natural ice to compete with the artificial ice factories there.

The sulphur is of excellent quality, and is now only used for making powder for the Mexican Army.

GENOA'S COLUMBUS FETES.

A Pageant Representing the Discoverer's Return From America.

A feature of the festivities at Genoa, Italy, celebrating the discovery of the New World, was a gorgeous historical pageant, representing "The Return of Columbus From America." The procession passed through the principal streets, which were densely filled with cheering and highly enthusiastic crowds.

The King and Queen and the other members of the royal party viewed the procession from the balcony of the palace, and appeared much pleased at the splendid show.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Thirty-five millions of people die every year.

Milan, Italy, is to have an electrical exhibition in 1894.

Johns Hopkins University has a ten thousand dollar thermometer.

The distance from the north pole to the equator, measured along the earth's surface, is 6000 miles.

The little moons of Mars are only from five to ten miles in diameter. The smaller of the two is the brighter.

In central Europe the soils which produce the choicest grapes and finest wines do not contain more than three per cent. of phosphoric acid.

Animals as well as plants suffer from parasites, inside and out, and not less than 200 pages of a German work are devoted to parasitic worms alone—thread-worms, tape-worms and flukes.

Some scientists say that the peculiar flavor of maple sugar is due to the presence of impurities in the sap, and that if these impurities could be eliminated the sugar would taste exactly like pure loaf sugar.

That Europe is passing through a cold period has been pointed out by M. Flammarion, the French astronomer. During the past six years the mean temperature of Paris has been about two degrees below the normal, and Great Britain, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria and Germany have also been growing cold.

By a fall from a ladder with a pot of molten lead, an English workman had the middle portion of his ear filled with the metal, which cooled into a solid plug. Dr. Shield succeeded in removing this by pouring mercury upon the lead, forming a liquid amalgam readily forced out. The operation took 16 hours.

During a lecture at the Royal Institution, Professor Dewar caused both liquid oxygen and liquid air to be drawn to a magnet. He created a sensation by handing the chairman a wine-glass of liquid air—a clear, transparent substance, condensed at a temperature of 187 degrees below zero C., but capable of burning the flesh like red-hot iron.

The strength of England and of the English race in North America, says Professor N. S. Shaler, the dominance in the world of that peculiar kind of man, depends upon coal; and this in an immediate way hinges upon the peculiar conditions of geographic development, which caused the plain lands of North America to sink into and rise from the sea in perhaps a hundred oscillations in the course of one geological period.

Chemistry of a Tear.

A tear from the eye of a representative of the Caucasian races is found to be composed of water, salt, soda, phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda, and mucus. From the eye of an African the elements composing the tear are found to be the same as the above, with the single exception of the phosphate of soda, and with the addition of a slight trace of ammonia. The Eskimos and the fishing Finns seldom shed tears, but when they do chemists say they are exceedingly salty. The chemical elements in the Caucasian tear arrange themselves into particles that look like fish bones; those from an African's tear form a rude cross, while the same process of evaporation leaves the chemicals in an Eskimo's tear in the shape of a bow.—[St. Louis Republic.

Freaks of a Rose Bush.

A resident of Belfast, Me., claims to have a rose bush that is given to peculiar freaks. Ten years ago the bush was a white moss one. For a number of years it bore large white moss roses. The next two years the bush bore red and white flowers; one branch having white and the other red roses. For the past two years the roses have been all white, while this year they are all red.—[New Orleans Picayune.

There is but little danger nowadays in shooting the St. Lawrence rapids. The boats that make the trips are built extra heavy and with double bottoms, to insure against possible accident of striking on a rock or the breaking of a rudder.

Largest County in the United States.

"San Bernadino county, California, comprises a great stretch of land which in many respects is the most wonderful in the world," said Carlisle Knapp of Los Angeles, at the Laclede. "It is the largest county in the United States, being over 400 miles long and half that distance in width, and a few years ago was for the most part considered a waste of land. But irrigation is converting it into a veritable garden. I am not exaggerating the richness of the soil when I tell you that a bucket of water poured on the land tonight will produce a wealth of verdure on the spot by morning. But undoubtedly the most marvelous section of the county is the Mojave Valley. In this valley grows a variety of cactus that yields the most valuable materials for certain purposes on the earth. From the pulp and fibre of this cactus is made that excellent quality of paper on which are printed the Century Magazine, the London Times and the Bank of England notes, the most durable piece of paper money made. The London Times, the Century and Collis P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific railroad own nearly all of the land bearing this cactus and practically have a monopoly of the business. The manufacture of the paper is not done in California. The cactus is simply cut and mashed to pulp there and in that condition is shipped to New York and London in boxes. I have discovered another valuable property of this cactus possessed by no other variety and known, apparently, by few people. That is an oil that by a process of my own can be extracted from the pulp, superior for lubricating purposes to all other oils. I have subjected this Mojave Valley cactus oil to a test of 35 degrees below zero by the Fahrenheit instrument without it showing any incliuation to freeze or coagulate. This, you will readily see, renders it a very valuable lubricating oil, especially for railroads in cold climates."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Four-Masted Bark.

On one side of Pier 14, at the foot of Wall street, is docked a four-masted bark, said to be the only vessel of its kind in the world. The vessel is the Olympic. Her keel was laid last January in the yard of the New England Ship Building Company at Bath, Me., and it took a trifle over five months to complete the ship.

The Olympic was built for the lumber trade, to ply between this city and Portland, Oregon, "round the Horn." Her length over all is 240 feet and her registry is 1469 tons gross. Her depth is twenty-one feet.

The great features of the Olympic, aside from her peculiar rigging, are the clear space on the main deck between the fore and aft houses of 130 feet, capable of holding 500,000 feet of lumber, and the ability of the craft to sail without a pound of ballast. When the ship sailed from Bath the only freight aboard was a kedge anchor and nine fenders, and she "carried easily" her 8000 feet of canvas.

The fore and main masts are square rigged and the mizzen and jigger masts carry fore and aft mainsails and gaff topsails. The main cabin is furnished in cherry and ash. The captain's room is a luxurious apartment, with four staterooms opening out. The completed vessel, including the copper bottom, cost $70,000.

In about five weeks the Olympic will sail for Portland, Oregon, with a general cargo, and return with 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

The style of craft of which the Olympic is the pioneer has been termed "a sloop chasing a bark."—[New York Times.

Golden Silence.

He—I intended presenting you with a bracelet for your birthday, my love. Do you prefer a gold or a silver one?

She—(Remains silent).

He—Well?

She—(Still no reply).

He—Come, don't you hear? Gold or silver?

She—Why, my dear, are you not aware that if speech is silver, silence is golden.

A traveler who has been as far south as Patagonia, and as far north as Iceland, says that mosquitoes are to be met with everywhere.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

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The Juniata Valley Editorial Excursion.

Monday morning, Aug. 29th, armed with the courtesies of the Pennsylvania and West Jersey railroads the editors of the Juniata Valley and their wives or "cousins" started on their annual outing, the objective point being Cape May, New Jersey. The Pennsylvania railroad management had kindly provided a special car on sea shore express and in this the journey to Philadelphia was made. Arriving in the City of Brotherly Love the party proceeded to the St. Elmo Hotel where previous arrangements for supper lodging and breakfast had been made. The evening was spent by some at the theatre; by others in sightseeing, while still others rested.

The Delaware Bay Navigation Company, through their manager Mr. W. F. Russell tendered the freedom of the palace steamer Republic to the party on which to continue their trip. The editors, being accustomed to accept any gratuities, promptly accepted the courtesy and at 7.30 Tuesday morning all being aboard, the whistles blew, the band played and the vessel steamed away from the wharf. Every person, we presume, has heard of the Republic, has read of the delightful trip down the bay but the reality of a trip on this magnificent vessel beggars description.

The Republic is 272.9 feet long, 37 feet broad, depth of hold 10.8 feet, gross tonnage 1285.02, net tonnage 978.13, nominal horse power 900. The vessel was built in 1878. It has three decks. In the hold is the dining room and bar. On the first deck there are lunch and refreshment counters, toilet rooms, barber shop, bazaar and ladies saloon and room besides for hundreds of passengers. It is on this deck the theatrical performances, dances and other amusements take place. On the second deck are closets, a magnificently furnished saloon and comfortable chairs on open deck sufficient to seat over 1000 people. The upper deck is of course, smaller but hundreds of passengers take advantage during the progress of the trip to take observations from this elevated point.

The objects of interest down the bay are numerous, among them being the ship yards, Fort Mifflin, Fort Delaware, the jetty light houses Chester, New Castle, Delaware City, etc. Our party mingled with the hundreds of other passengers in the amusements. Some tripped the light fantastic. One of the party, Miss Grace Furey, of Altoona, delivered a recitation in her delightful style, which was well received by the large audience. Not the least amusing of the incidents of the water journey was a combination of the steamer's bootblack and a deceptive "Kodak." latter the property of our townsman, L. M. Speer. The little instrument was quite a take.

Upon arriving at the boat-landing we proceeded by electric cars past Cape May point, Wanamaker's cottage, Mrs. Harrison's cottage and the elephant to Cape May City, where we were soon snugly quartered at the Aldine Villa. Toward evening three of the party plucked up sufficient courage to take a bath. Others thought they might try the water in the morning but they preferred something stronger just then.

Eleven o'clock is the fashionable bathing hour and at that time on Wednesday morning nearly all started for the water. Some had never taken water before when away from home; some were venturesome and buffeted the waves manfully; some, we are confident, are well preserved, having imbibed freely of salt water. One to have looked upon the scene might have thought they were attempting to take in the Atlantic at one gulp. Capt. Gayton, of Mount Union, says such a statement could not be made in regard to "Cooney" of the McVeytown *Journal*, or agent W. W. Fuller, of Mount Union, as neither of them went sufficiently far into the water to get their ankles wet. Mrs. L. M. Speer, of Mapleton, was the champion bather among the ladies. Rev. Lloyd, of Port Royal, was very severely sunburnt, but recovered sufficiently to join another bathing party in the evening.

The evenings at Cape May were spent in the parlors of our hostelry or at the Lafayette's balls. In the party were several good pianists, among whom were Mrs. H. E. Butz, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. L. M. Speer, of Mapleton. Wednesday evening these ladies furnished music, Miss Grace Fury gave several recitations and W. W. Fuller read a poem of his own composition entitled, "The eighth wonder of the world," making the occasion a very pleasing one.

Thursday morning a special car was furnished by the management of the West Jersey road and most of the party returned to Philadelphia, where each went his way. Some proceeded home, some remained in Philadelphia, and others made side trips to visit friends. The writer and his wife went to New Castle, Delaware, where a day and night were spent with Mr. and Mrs. John White, formerly of Mapleton.

New Castle is a very old city. Here William Penn first landed and tradition says he proceeded to lay out his city of Philadelphia, but afterwards selected the present site. In New Castle the ruins of Penn's house are still pointed out to visitors. But little remains of it, —only the foundation and a portion of the front wall. New Castle cannot be called a flourishing city. At one time it was an important point but now the stranger feels as he enters the city that Max Adeler couldn't have selected a better place for writing his "Out of the Hurly-Burly." Everything about the place is clean and quiet. Tasker's iron works, the woolen and cotton mills furnish employment to the labor which sustains the place. The United States Custom house is a room about 9x18 feet, or smaller. The port is not much used in these days.

Another striking feature about the town is the graveyards, there being no less than six within the city limits. One of these is at the Episcopal church. The church was built in 1689 and remodeled in 1820. The grave yard contains the remains of several governors, many senators and a number of other dignitaries. Many of the inscriptions are very quaint. One that from the authorship impressed us we copied and reproduce it:

To the Memory of
Jehu Curtis, Esqr.
Late Speaker of the Assembly,
A Judge of the Supreme Court
Treasurer & Trustee of the Loan Office
Who departed this Life
Nov. 18, 1753, Aged 61 years.

If to be Prudent in Council,
Upright in Judgement,
Faithful in Truth,
Give Value to the publick Man:

If to be Sincere in Friendship
Affectionate to Relations,
And kind to all around him,
Make the Private Man amiable;
Thy Death, O Curtis,
As a general Loss
Long shall be lamented.

This Epitaph was written by
Dr. Benjamin Franklin,

New Castle contains the principal jail of the state. We concluded to enter, if possible, and see the pillory, whipping post and lash all of which Max Adeler so humorously burlesqued. We did so and concluded that Adeler's description wasn't so much of a burlesque as we had supposed. The lash consists of a stick about 30 inches long about the thickness of an ordinary broom handle. A piece of cow hide about 30 inches long and wide enough to go round the handle is attached to this and the strip of cow hide is slit to the handle to make nine lashes. Prisoners are sentenced to ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty lashes, according to the crime. Each stroke of the lash makes nine welts. To be sentenced to the lash is considered very degrading.

We returned home on Sunday morning, voting our outing of 1892 not the least delightful of the nine pleasure trips of the Juniata Valley Editorial association. The party are very grateful to J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad and his very gentlemanly assistant Geo. W. Boyd, to W. F. Russell manager of the Delaware Bay Navigation Company, to Theodore Mueller of the Aldine Villa, and to his daughter, Miss Saline Mueller, who did so much to make our stay at the seaside pleasant. Never have we stopped at a place where the hosts felt so much interest in the comfort of their guests. We cheerfully recommend this hostelry to such of our readers as may at any time go to Cape May.

Mill Creek.

School opens on Monday next.

Isaac Gorsuch is a grand juror at the county capital this week.

Rev. Spessard spent a short time with friends here on last Thursday.

The repairs to the Baptist church have greatly enhanced its beauty.

Rev. B. H. Hart will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday morning.

Preaching services are being held in the Baptist church every night during this week.

If the loose stones were thrown off the road between here and Mapleton it would greatly benefit the same.

A short time since dogs got among William Hawn's flock of sheep and chewed up from twenty-five to forty dollars worth of the innocents.

Hannah Belle, wife of Harry Smiley, died on Saturday night. Deceased was taken ill with typhoid fever a little over a week before her demise and continually grew worse until her departure. She was aged about twenty-two years and leaves two small children in the care of her husband. The remains were interred in the cemetery at this place, Rev. Dr. N. C. Shaeffer, of Huntingdon, officiating.

Mount Union.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, was in town last week.

The public schools opened on Monday with an attendance of 177.

A few hundred dollars changed hands in this place on the Sullivan—Corbett fight.

John Shaver and son, Lincoln, have about completed a new porch around the American Hnuse.

Miss Lydia McIntyre started on Wednesday last for Hollidaysburg on a visit to friends and relatives.

Quite a number of the Odd Fellows of this place attended their picnic at Woodvale on Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Nevin Shaver, of Harrisburg, visited in town last week among relatives and friends.

Harry Loomis, an employee of the E. B. T. R. R. yard, was very unfortunate in having his ankle and foot badly bruised Wednesday last.

David B. Snyder, of this place, and Mrs. Ellen Osmer, of Huntingdon, were married at the home of the latter on Thursday last by the Rev. Geo. Leidy.

Mrs. W. C. Gayton was summoned to Iowa to visit a sister who is seriously ill. She started on the trip last Saturday evening, Mr. Gayton accompanying her as far as Altoona.

Smith Valley.

Potatoes are nearly all dug.
Buckwheat is a medium crop.
Apples are of a very inferior qality.

A number of persons in this vale are on the sick list.

J. P. Pheasant and F. M. Chilcote have the boss crop of potatoes.

G. W. Stever, who has been afflicted for some time, is improving in bodily strength.

Miss Minnie Wright has again returned to Tyrone where she assumes control of a hotel

Mrs. Shinafelt, of Kansas, was the guest of the families of A. W. and S. P. Pheasant on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Anna G. Heck is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dell. She expects to remain in the valley until about the 30th inst.

Mrs. Carrie Pheasant, formerly o this valley but now of Kipple, Blair county, is visiting friends in this vicinity at present.

The camp of P. O. S. of A. organized recently at Latta Grove, is prospering nicely, their number steadily increasing. We would say push onward; pluck and energy is the key to future success.

It is rumored through this community that Isaac Dell and wife contemplate making a tour over some of the Western States in the near future, their objective points being Indiana and Iowa. We wish them a pleasant visit.

The people who met F. M. Chilcote last Wednesday morning, were surprised at the unusual brightness on his countenance, but thought nothing of it until they saw him trying to pick up his potatoes before he had "plowed them out." When inquiry was made it was found that it was all because a strange little girl had come to make her home with him.

Have You Been In to See Us Yet?

Having been to New York we secured a lot of goods from Sheriff's sales, FRESH and NEW, at a ruinously low price, and will, as usual, give my customers the benefit. The goods are here for inspection and will be found to be just the same quality as those bought elsewhere at a much higher price, the only difference is the method of buying and then being

Satisfied with a Small Profit,

We name only a few of the many goods to partially illustrate the above ment: Wowen's Heavy Shoes 75c, worth 90c. Kid Shoes $1, worth $1.20. Ladies' Whole Calf Skin Shoes, $1.55, worth $1.60. Best Oil Ton Button, $1.30, sold everywhere for $1.50- Man's whole stock English Kip Creedmore Shoes for $1.30, worth $1.50. Men's Fine Calf-skin Boots (lined $2.60. worth $3. Boys' Cashmere Hats 25c., worth 35c and 50c. Crush Hats 50c., worth 75c. Caps 10c, worth 15c, and 25c Caps worth 40c Men's latest style $2.00 stiff Hats for $1.69. Silk Umbrellos from $1 to $2, cheap at $5.50. Extra fine Table Linen at 42c, sold everywhere else at 50c., and other grades in proportion. We can show the best line of

Babies' Fall and Winter Caps and Cloaks

in Huntingdon. Warner's Caroline Dress stays 20c a dozen, sold elsewhere for 25c. No. 9 Silk Ribbon 12c a yard, worth 18c; other sizes in same proportion. Our Web Flannels are here from 8c a yard up. On this lot alone we can save you 20 per cent., as well as on our Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Stationery, &c. An extra job lot of Table Knives and Forks at 48c, 65c, 80c, and $1.25 per set. The best Tooth Brush in the county for 10c, cheap at 15c. As we BUY FOR CASH we are compelled to SELL FOR CASH, but the customer always gets the benefit of the cash purchase.

Ladies' Coats and Haps a Specialty

in their season.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House. HUNTINGDON, PA.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

SALE!

Beginning with Sept. 1st,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS,

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bil and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Eill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Sept. 14, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Cut the weeds and burn them before they go to seed.

—Laboring men out of employment can find work plenty at Mapleton.

—A. C. Fisher is serving his country as a juryman at court this week.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. J. P. Wilson and son Martin are enjoying a visit to friends in Fulton county.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—W. W. Smith, of Altoona, spent a portion of last week with his family in Hare's Valley.

—Dr. J. G. Spangler is having a brick walk put down in front of his residence on Main street.

—Mrs. D. M. Cowher and children returned home last week from a visit to friends in Centre county.

—D. C. Pheasant, of Altoona, spent a few hours in Mapleton this morning. He offers for sale his property in this place.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is equally good for man and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—A. T. Coder, of Union township, lost two excellent cows last Saturday morning, they having foundered by eating apples.

—For a mild cahtartic and efficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle warranted. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—G. W. Yocum, of Huntingdon, is the only shoe dealer in the county who keeps all widths of shoes for ladies, gents or children.

—Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Lininiment in the stable, nothing like it for horses. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company is preparing a general order regarding the hauling of emigrants who come from ports where cholera exists.

—Michael Nelson, rigger for Brown Bros. & Sims, who for the past few months has been employed at Downingtown, spent Sunday with his family in this place.

—Cholera dreads cleanliness; impurities or filth of any kind attracts it. Let every citizen interest himself in cleaning up about his premises and there is but little danger of a visit from the plague.

—Charles M. Stever, who for several months past has been employed at a rolling mill in Blair county, came home last Wednesday very sick. His ailment is malaria. We wish him a speeey recovery.

—Sylvania Penn Gettys, of Altoona, a Mapleton boy who has not been visible in this community for many years, dropped among his friends Saturday evening and remained over Sunday. He was warmly greeted.

—D. S. Lynn, of Huntingdon, is making a special drive in ladies' coats. His store is one of the most complete in Central Pennsylvania, and it will pay the readers of the ITEM to see his goods. Watch his advertisements in these columns.

—Another Mifflin county man has been drawn into politics. W. W. Trout, of the Lewistown *Free Press*, has been given the Democratic congressional nomination in this district, which honor was declined by W. Rush Gillan, of Chambersburg.

—The Trough Creek M. E. church having been remodeled, painted, papered and returnished, will be reopened for divine worship September 25th. Rev. Geo. Leidy, of Huntingdon, and others will be present and preach and assist in the services.

—Mrs. D. B. Wagner, of Huntingdon, has just added, in connection with her millinery business, a new line of notions, consisting of head rests, gloves, lace, ruching, tidies, towels, ties, handkerchiefs, veiling, corsets, children's sacques and caps. A full line of millinery which she will sell at bottom prices.

—Last Saturday Governor Pattison issued a proclamation appointing Friday, October 21 (Columbus Day), as a legal holiday.

—Mrs. A. B. Gillam spent several days of last week with Mrs. James S. Gillam, of Tyrone. The latter has been in delicate health for some time past but her many friends will be pleased to know that she is improving.

—W. U. Brewer, of Chambersburg, was last Wednesday named as the Republican nominee for state senator from this district. John R. Bitner, of Lancaster, acted as referee and he cast the deciding vote in favor of Mr. Brewer.

—L. M. Speer and wife returned home from Belle Vernon Monday night whither they had been summoned on Friday to attend the funeral of Louis E. Speer, an uncle, who was killed in a railroad accident at Savanna, Illinois on Thursday.

—The undersigned will sell at private sale his house and lot situate in this borough. The lot is large and has outlet at either end. Will sell at a reasonable price. For further particulars call on or address,

JACOB TURNBAUGH.

—The borough schools opened last Monday morning with a total enrollment of 116 distributed as follows: School No. 3, J. G. Dell, teacher, 22 pupils; No. 2, E. G. Rex, teacher, 46 pupils; No. 1, Miss Fannie Isenberg, teacher, 48 pupils. Several were added yesterday and a number are still out who ought to be in school.

—J. G. Gillam, Esq., of Mapleton, was a pleasant Tyrone visitor on Wednesday. Mr. Gillam is the Democratic candidate for sheriff of that county, and is as fine a gentleman as can be found in a week's travel. Although a Democrat we wish him success, and if elected, he would make a first-class official. —*Tyrone Times.*

—Broad Top may get a national observatory. Prof. A. L. Smith, of the Washington observatory, and W. C. Powell, an engineer of the United States geodetic survey are making a tour of Pennsylvania mountain tops to select a site for a national observatory for meteorological and astronomical purposes. Among places visited so far are Penn-Mar, Broad Top, Hundred Springs, Pine Hill, Lloydsville and Brush Mountain.

—"A White House Orchid," an exquisite painting on porcelain of a lovely bunch of orchids grown in the White House, executed by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison with the superior skill for which she is noted, has been reproduced in the highest style of modern art, and so perfectly—to the faintest tint of color, and even to the peculiar texture of the porcelain—that it is impossible to distinguish the copy from the original. *Demorest's Magazine* has the honor of being the medium through which this unique picture is offered to the mothers, wives and daughters of America, to whom it is lovingly dedicated. These superb reproductions of Mrs. Harrison's fine picture—the only one ever painted by a president's wife for the public—are the same size as the original (11½ x 15 inches), and with each copy of *Demorest's* for October, one of these wondertul pictures is to be presented free, Independent of its high artistic merit,—Mrs. Harrison being one of the best flower-painters in America,—an opportunity to obtain a fac-simile of the handiwork of "the first lady in the land" has never occurred before, and probably never will again; therefore everyone should take advantage of this unprecedented chance.

All patriotic citizens, and especially members of the G. A. R., will be interested in a fine paper in this same magazine, "Heroes in Bronze and Marble at the National Capital," which is profusely illustrated with superior half-tone pictures of the noted monuments in Washington to the nation's heroes. "The Romance of Robin Hood" is another beautifully illustrated article. "How Chromo-Lithographs are Made" is instructive as well as interesting, and is uniquely illustrated with views of the sixteen different stones used in reproducing "A White House Orchid." There are good stories handsomely illustrated; all the departments are, as usual, excellent; and there are nearly 250 black-and-white pictures; yet the price is as usual, 20 cents a single copy (including "A White House Orchid"), or $2 a year. Published by W. J. Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., N. Y.

Jacob F. Miller.

Jacob F. Miller, who was so seriously scalded at Braddock, Pa., Saturday evening, September 3d, mention of which was made in these columns last week, died from the effects of his injuries last Wednesday evening. The remains were brought to Mapleton Thursday evening on mail express and Friday afternoon were interred in Mountain view cemetery, Rev. C. L. Benscoter officiating.

Mr. Miller was born at Cassville, February 5, 1853. He was married to Miss Lydia Decker, of Mifflin county, in 1874; to which union seven children were born, three of whom—one son and two daughters—survive. Until September 4, 1891, at which time they moved to Braddock, Pa., they lived in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties. Mr. Miller was a good citizen, a kind and affectionate husband and father. All who knew him were his friends. He was a charter member of Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., of this place and was held in high esteem by the entire membership.

Mrs. Miller has concluded to remove to Mapleton and will go to Braddock in a few days to pack up preparatory to removal. They have the warmest sympathies of all our people.

The bereaved friends extend thanks to the people for their kindness in affliction.

A Proclamation Regarding Cholera

Governor Pattison has issued the following proclamation to all state and local authorities concerning the cholera:

I, Robert E. Pattison, Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, do recommend to all authorities charged by law with the protection of the health and lives of their respective communities; whether boards or bureaus of health, health officers, health commissioners or borough councils, the utmost promptness and energy in placing their towns in a state of sanitary defense in accordance with the instructions of the State Board of Health and to the citizens of such towns that they not only yield cheerful obedience to the orders of such authorities but lend their active aid in enforcing the same.

To the residents of villages and townships which are not provided by law with health authorities, that they voluntarily unite in appointing sanitary committees composed of the most influential and intelligent members of the community, charged with the duty of making inspections, removing accumulations of filth, providing depots of disinfectants, and in all other known ways promoting sanitary condition.

To the physicians and others concerned in attendance on the sick, that they at once report any suspicious case of which they may have knowledge to the local authorities of the State Board of Health, without attempt at concealment, which is the surest means of spreading contagion, and to all transportation companies that they at once comply with the instructions of the State Board of Health.

The Great Review at Washington.

HALF RATES BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Washington September 19th to 24th, 1892. The occasion will undoubtedly attract the largest number of veterans ever assembled on a similar occasion, and the review will be the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in this country since the historic review of the army in 1865. It will be the event of a lifetime, as never again will there be so large a gathering of old soldiers in any city of the land.

In order that every one may witness the grand spectacle the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Washington from all principal ticket stations on its system, September 13th to 20th, valid for return until October 10th, 1892, at a *single fare for the round trip*. Ample facilities will be afforded for the prompt movement of all visitors.

Meeting of Naval Veterans of the United States at Baltimore.

REDUCED RATES VIA PENN'A. RAILROAD.

The naval veterans of the United States will hold a re-union at Baltimore September 15th to 19th inclusive, and for this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its lines at one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going September 13th to 20th, valid for return until October 10th, inclusive, and will permit a stop-off at Philadelphia and Harrisburg and at stations between Harrisburg and Baltimore.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Sept. 14.

Population, 440.

Last consecutive number, 999.

Visitors this week numbered 51.

The reformatory crops are being threshed this week.

One man left the reformatory this morniug on parole.

A new walk is being put down outside the front fence.

The tinners are making paint buckets for use of the painters.

The day carpenters are at work in the new officers' quarters.

The laundry began issuing underclothing to the inmates this week.

Two new inmates were received from York county on Saturday last.

The choir have been practising on some new music for the chapel services.

Steward Lang gave the boys a treat in the shape of canteloupes Thursday.

The painters are at work on the officers' quarters and anteroom of the chapel.

Sheriff Cherry, of Washington county, turned in three prisoners on Tuesday.

Keeper Lamberson and men trimmed the grass on the front lawn this week.

The fence surrounding the front lawn has been repaired and the posts partially reset.

The Board of Managers held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon.

A room to be used as a paint and varnish room is being fitted up in the carpenter shop.

During the month of August the kitchen received 235 gallons of milk from the farm.

Final discharges were issued Thursday to inmates No. 269, 380, 459, 480, 498, and 532.

The shirt factory this week has shipped 102 dozen drawers and 14 dozen boys' waists.

Westmoreland county increased our population to the extent of six inmates on Tuesday.

The maximum sentence of Cons. No. 166 expired to-day, and he was granted an absolute release.

Tinner Rung has made 200 new gallon cans for the canning department and is now making 200 more.

The floor of the new cell building is all laid except one block of the passage-way and the entrances.

Part of the force in the tailor shop were in their cells a portion of the week owing to a lack of raw material.

Officer Myers reports that he has been engaged all week in making wagon repairs, such as tongues, hounds, etc.

The canning department reports that there is stored for winter consumption the large quantity of 302 gallons of tomatoes.

The carpenters have been erecting saw frames, cupboards for storing material, and other necessrry paraphernalia in their shop.

The schools were started on Tuesday under very favorable circumstances, and it is expected that good work will be done during the term.

The bricklayers estimate that the immense number of 1,200,000 brick are now piled up in the yard awaiting use on the new cell house.

The road leading from town to the reformatory has been greatly inproved by the filling up of the large hollow in Smithfield and by the erection of a new bridge across the run at the same place.

Gardener Hummel gathered the following articles from his truck patch on the island during August: Potatoes, 211 bushels; cucumbers, 42,734; beans, 25 bushels; tomatoes, 135 bushels; onions, 6 bushels; cabbage, 440 heads; beets, 500; squashes, 2,319; and corn, 66 dozen ears.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letterwritten by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. Ms husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman's Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size, 50c. and $100.

W. F. M. S.

The eighth annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Juniata district of the M. E. church will be held at Newton Hamilton, Pa., September 20 and 21, 1892. Rev. Appenzeller, of Corea, who is now visiting in this country, has promised to be present at these sessions. To hear him will be a treat. All have a cordial invitation to attend. This society is doing a good work and all who can be present should be there.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & ons at 50c. per bottle.

—Death is striking some very shining marks these days. Whittier, Curtis and Dougherty are three recent illustrious victims.

It is Entirely Too Hot

to go into details concerning the goods that we have in stock, but we would say that we are still headquarters for all kinds of goods in their season.

Now is the Tme

that you want light Satteens, Challies, Lawns, Etc., for dress goods, a good Fan to keep you cool, and such eatables as Rice, Tapioca, Oatflake, Etc. You can get them right here.

You Can Get

more substantial articles, in fact anything you want. If we haven't got what you want we can get it for you on short notice. Thanking you for your patronage, I am,

Yours to Please,

A. B. Gillam.

I am Getting Ready for a

CLEARING-UP SALE.

Summer Goods.	Which will begin August 3d.
Ginghams, Challies.	If you want Bargains in Summer Goods call in first, and of course you will get the pick.
	Drees Ginghrms and Challies from five cents up.
Oxford Ties. Slippers.	Oxford Ties can be worn for two months yet, and so it is with Slippers, but I have decided to close them out at 20 per cent. reduction.
Boys' Clothing.	We have lately received a large invoice in Boys' Clothing, which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. Suits as low as $1.25.
Etc., Etc.	Quite a lot of things when we come to cleaning up, which we will sell at a bargain.
	All Summer Goods MUST GO.

T. M. Logan.

THE CHOLERA.

News From the Plague Ships in New York Harbor.

Ravages of the Pestilence in Europe and Asia.

According to the daily bulletins of the Board of Health, New York City remained free from the cholera scourge that found such a comfortable lodging place in the pest-ships lying in the Lower Bay. The last bulletins issued by the Board of Health told of a condition of affairs in the city that is far different from that on the Normannia and Rugia, and on those two desolate spots, Swinburne and Hoffman Islands.

The plague is spreading there, but consolation can be derived from the confident prediction of Dr. Jenkins that the pestilence will not reach the city. He firmly believes that he can keep it in the infected territory, where it is now running riot, and where the terror-stricken cabin passengers of the Normannia were kept like rats in a cage.

On the day that the bulletin just mentioned was issued there were ten new cases, but no deaths. That last statement of fact leaves slight ground for congratulation, of those ten who go to make up the long list of victims, ninety per cent. at least will go the way of those whose bodies have been reduced to ashes in the Swineburne Island crematories within the past fourteen days.

The pest-ship Normannia, whose name is only to be mentioned now in connection with cholera, suffering and death, contributed eight cases, and the Rugia, which was kept up with her sister ship in the race of death, handed over two to the overworked physicians who are fighting the dread disease. They in turn handed them over to Dr. Byron on Swinburne Island.

Since the three cholera ships arrived there have been thirty-one new cases and eight deaths from the pest in the Port of New York.

President Harrison gave orders to turn over part of Sandy Hook and give 500 tents for the use of the cabin passengers from the Normannia.

The City of New York, with Chauncey Depew and other well-known Americans on board, besides several other steamers, arrived with no trace of the disease.

Special cables report all the steamers leaving England crowded with Americans. Double prices are being paid for berths, and on some vessels new cabins have been built on the decks.

A guard line has been established by the Federal authorities along the Canadian border. All the passengers by rail or boat will be carefully examined.

The lower bay was so crowded with the detained ocean liners that navigation became difficult, if not dangerous. The terrors of possible collision were added to the terrors of the present plague.

There were daily additions to the fleet of steamships idly but anxiously rocking at anchor in the waters of the bay. The problem, of how to separate the healthy passengers who had been exposed to no reasonable chance of infection from those who had been in serious risk and among whom the dread plague might be lurking, was the most serious question. So serious was it that Secretary of the Navy Tracy went to New York and joined Secretary of the Treasury Foster and ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton in considering this question.

On the eighth day after they were quarantined four deaths and ten new cases occurred among the pest ships in the lower bay.

The four deaths occurred on Swinburne Island, and six of the new cases were among the recently bathed and fumigated members of the Normannia's crew. Three others were among the steerage passengers of the Rugia, and one developed on Hoffman Island.

In addition to this, eight members of families of those attacked on the Rugia, and who had associated with the victims, were taken to Swinburne Island and isolated.

These deaths left sixteen cases and fifty-one suspects on Swinburne Island. All told, at this time there were thirty-three men, nineteen women and fifteen children on the island.

All of the bodies of the dead were cremated at once. So far seventy people have been isolated since the vessels came in with the disease.

These figures brought up the aggregate cases of cholera developed in the harbor since its first appearance on the Moravia to forty-two and the deaths to twelve, the grand total of deaths on the three ships since they sailed being forty-six.

It was with a feeling of relief that New York City learned that the cabin passengers of the Normannia would be released from their poison infected prison.

This release, unconscionably long delayed, was due wholly to the munificence of J. Pierpont Morgan, who at his own expense chartered the spacious steamer Stonington, of the Sound flotilla, and tendered her to the Hamburg Company for the use of the cabin passengers. It is needless to add that the offer was accepted. Senator McPherson also procured a barge for the same purpose.

The old frigate New Hampshire was taken for occupancy by the Rugia's cabin passengers.

Dr. Jenkins made a tour of inspection of Sandy Hook, N. J., with a view of establishing a quarantine camp there. Secretary Foster thought the Secretary of War could not object to the appropriation of the peninsula. Austin Corbin offered to build barracks.

Three deaths and five presumptive cases of cholera was the work of the plague on the fleet of ocean steamships in the bay on the tenth day after the Moravia had been quarantined.

Two of the deaths were those of children on the Guion Line steamer Wyoming, from Liverpool. The other death was that of a seaman of the Normannia who was transferred from the ship to Swinburne Island three days before.

On this same day the steamer Scandia arrived from Hamburg with cholera on board. Thirty-two deaths were reported, twenty-nine in steerage, two in crew and one in cabin.

There were 981 steerage passengers on board and twenty-eight in the cabin and seventy-seven of the crew, 1086 in all. Seven persons on the Scandia were, at this time, down with the disease.

The Hamburg-American Company thus, at one time, had six ships under the ban of the Health Officers, viz.: the Moravia, Rugia, Normannia, Wieland, Stubbenhuk and the Scandia.

President Harrison directed by proclamation the preparation of Sandy Hook for a quarantine camp, and the work of providing accommodations for detained passengers was put in active progress under the direction of Surgeon-General Hamilton.

Governor Flower, of New York, directed Health Officer Jenkins to purchase land on Fire Island, if necessary, to establish a quarantine station.

It was decided, after a conference between Secretary Foster and other prominent officials, that Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the United States Army, who was sent to Florida during the yellow fever outbreak, take charge of the cholera encampment at Sandy Hook.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York City held a meeting and appointed a committee to co-operate with the Health and Quarantine authorities to secure a refuge for detained passengers.

On the thirteenth day after the establishment of the cholera quarantine in New York Harbor there were two deaths and three new cases among the stricken steamships in the lower Quarantine. These were all among the steerage passengers on board the Hamburg steamship Scandia, the last ship to drop its anchor among the infected fleet.

A total of eighty-three deaths from cholera was then credited to the five pest ships, of which twenty occurred since the arrival of the ships in port.

The quarantine barracks at Hoffman Island were so overtaxed and the cots on Swinburne Island were so full that it was neccessary to provide additional room for the patients.

The urgent appeals of the passengers detained on board of the pest ships at last accomplished their purpose, and desperate efforts were made to remove them to some place where there would be no danger of communicating the infection.

With that end in view negotiations for the purchase by the State of New York of Fire Island, with its fine big hotel, were begun. Dr. Jenkins communicated with Governor Flower on the subject and received instructions to purchase the place, if he could, at any figure which he might consider fair.

D. S. Sammis, the owner of Fire Island, was sent for. Mr. Sammis's price was $225,000.

The conference ended in a compromise on $210,000. The question how to get the money then arose. Mr. Sammis wanted cash, and Dr. Jenkins did not have it for him. So it was necessary to ask Governor Flower for further instructions. The following answer was received:

Dr. W. T. Jenkins, New York:

Agree to his terms and draw on Flower & Co. for $50,000 cash. I will be responsible. Engage a lawyer and see that title is clear.

R. P. FLOWER.

After one long week of horror, anxiety and suspense the cabin passengers of the Normannia were transferred to the steamer Stonington, but this vessel proved unseaworthy, and so the iron steamboat, Cepheus, had to be engaged to take the detained tourists to Fire Island.

The time was badly chosen for passing the bar at Fire Island, and the local pilot who had been secured refused to bring the Cepheus in. So the Cepheus had to turn back and bring the Normannia's passengers to the lower bay again, where they spent a miserable night.

When the news was flashed from wire to wire that Governor Flower was going to buy the island the town of Islip arose. From Babylon to Patchogue the bay-men thrilled with indignation. They took their way to Bay Shore, gathering up their magistrates and dignitaries by the way, and 300 strong they passed resolutions.

The Health Board of the town of Islip undertook to prevent by force the landing of the Normannia's passengers on Fire Island. New York City health officials were holding the fort at last accounts. They were patrolling the premises with the assistance of the newspaper correspondents to prevent the burning of the Surf Hotel, and they have caused the local Board of Health to be notified that the State of New York is in possession of the island.

Long Islanders threatened to burn the Surf House, rather than see it turned into a pest hole for the cholera sufferers.

More Plague Ships.

Following fast in the wake of the plague ship Moravia, two more vessels reached New York Harbor with cholera on board.

They were the Normannia and Rugia, from Hamburg, and both belong to the Hamburg-American Packet Company. Health Officer Jenkins reported the number of deaths on both ships to be nine—four on the Rugia and five on the Normannia. On each vessel there were four persons still ill of the disease. The bodies of the dead were buried at sea. The plague-infected ships anchored in the lower bay to the east and south of Hoffman Island. No one was allowed near them.

On the two ships there are 581 cabin passengers who must stay cooped up on board of the vessel until the Health Officer believes all danger is passed. Among them are some prominent persons, including Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, and a number of theatrical people.

The Normannia has 483 cabin passengers and 483 steerage. The Rugia has ninety-eight cabin passengers and 436 steerage.

The four who died on the Rugia were all steerage passengers. Of the five who died on the Normannia one was a first-class passenger, one was a second-class and three were steerage passengers.

On the day after the infected vessels were sent to quarantine cholera claimed new victims on every one of the three Hamburg steamships, and four more names must be added to the death roll. There were two deaths on the Normannia. Emma Horn, eight years old, a steerage passenger, succumbed to the disease after an illness of five days, and Heinrich Lammers, forty-seven years old, one of the steerage stewards, died while being removed from the ship to be taken to Swinburne Island. He had been ill one day.

Both bodies were cremated at Swinburne Island in the afternoon. On the Rugia Antonia Maria, seventeen years old, died after an illness of a few hours.

Abraham Schneidermann, the eight-year-old boy who was taken sick on the Moravia, died while being transferred to Swinburne Island. Two new cases broke out on the Rugia, making seven cases on board. The Quarantine authorities seemed unable to remove the sufferers to the Swinburne Island Hospital. The dead were cremated late at night. There was almost a panic among the Normannia's cabin passengers.

It was reported by persons who approached within hailing distance of the ships in tugs that the passengers were badly frightened. When Dr. Jenkins was on board one of the passengers told him, it is said, that he could raise $5000 on board in an instant if permission were given to charter a boat and remove the cabin passengers to her, the vessel to be anchored north of the pest grounds until the passengers could be released.

On the second day after being placed in quarantine there were three deaths and five new cases of cholera on the plague fleet in the lower bay. Two tugs with policemen went on picket duty. Dr. Jenkins, New York's Health Officer, decided to act in harmony with the President.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster visited Quarantine. He said there would be no conflict between the State and Federal authorities, and pronounced the station one of the best equipped in the country, if not in the world. He has great faith in Dr. Jenkins's ability to fight the plague.

Two police boats have been added to the patrol fleet. Seven officers are on each tug. They will endeavor to keep every kind of craft away from the pest ships.

At the Navy Yard there are a tug and launches all ready with stores aboard to go down to the lower bay and assist the police in their patrol work, should such a thing be necessary. It seemed to be definitely settled that there should be no more leaks from the cholera fleet to New York.

Cholera at Hamburg.

Dr. Veuz, of Hamburg, gives a graphic description of the sad condition of the city. The old town, he says, is a collection of dirty, stifling, crowded charnel houses. The Alter Jungferstieg is desolate, the Alster pavilion deserted. There are few tram cars, and they are almost empty. The whole city is in dreary and disheartening contrast to what it was. The tree-lined Spielbudenplatz is unfrequented, and an oppressive stillness hangs over it. The cafes are empty.

One head-waiter, who serves at a restaurant where formerly 2000 persons ate daily, told the physician the other day that eighteen customers had been there up to 6 p. m. In passing the strasse he saw a crowd and six policemen holding it in check, while six women ran screaming down the road after ambulances which were bearing their husbands away to the cholera hospital. Occupants of houses, he says, often run out in the street and beseech passing policemen to send ambulances to remove patients, but the police can seldom accede to their appeals, as the ambulance service is quite inadequate to the demands upon it.

At night, Dr. Veuz says, the streets are completely deserted by pedestrians, although ambulances, dead wagons and hearses can be heard passing almost constantly. The statistics published by the authorities, Dr. Veuz says, are utterly worthless. On one day the number of deaths announced by the health officials was but one-half the number registered at the office.

The epidemic shows no sign of abatement. On the day this cablegram was sent 939 new cases and 369 deaths were announced, the victims being mostly women. There were 830 burials. The deaths in the prisons and lunatic asylums have been disproportionately numerous. The banks have resolved to prolong the term of payment of bills now due till October.

The loss of business is estimated at $50,000,000. Prayer meetings are held to implore Divine assistance. Relief committees have been formed in every ward of the city. No other European town presents a greater contrast between the old and new quarters.

The new quarter and the suburbs are handsome and well built, with breezy open spaces. The old part is dirty and stifling, and its population of 150,000 is squeezed into the space of an English town of 5000 inhabitants. It requires some courage to explore the further recesses of the sunless labyrinths where each house is occupied by a dozen families. The narrow streets are reeking with decayed vegetables and evil-smelling liquids.

Thirty Thousand Died in Persia.

Advices from Teheran, Persia, are to the effect that the cholera epidemic has ceased and the bazars are open again. The mortality in the city from cholera is estimated at 13,000. Six new cemeteries have been peopled with the dead.

In all Persia there have been about 30,000 deaths from the epidemic. The American Presbyterian Mission has treated in its hospitals eighty patients, of whom a third recovered. Two thousand patients outside of the hospitals were treated by the mission.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CARL SCHURZ is an adept at the piano.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS plays the fiddle.

GLADSTONE is the only Englishman who has held the office of Premier four times.

THE Turkish Sultan's daughters take a daily music lesson from their father, who is an accomplished pianist.

M. E. GALLADAY, of Holden, Mo., is proud of the fact that he is the lineal descendant of the original Mother Goose.

A DEMOCRATIC nominee for Congress in Texas, Judge Pascal, has a moustache that measures sixteen inches from end to end.

LABOR COMMISSIONER PECK, of New York, has held office for nine years, having been appointed in 1883 by Grover Cleveland.

THE Queen Regent of Spain refuses to touch a penny of the $100,000 a year to which, as the widow of the late King, she is entitled.

BISMARCK used to spell his name without the c. The present spelling does away with monetary significance of the names Bis-mark—two mark.

THE mother of Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is the only surviving child of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat.

REV. DR. MILBURN, the blind preacher and ex-Chaplain of the House of Representatives, has completed a work on the early history of the Mississippi Valley.

MRS. A. E. N. ROBERTSON, of Muscogee, Indian Territory, has been made a doctor of philosophy by the University of Ohio for translating the New Testament out of the Greek into the language of the Creek Indians.

JOHN I. BLAIR, the railroad magnate, whose first sale was a muskrat skin, and who now is a very many millionaire, recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his home at Blairstown, N. J. His most recent enterprise is the Wall street banking house of Blair & Co.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

SITTING frosts have occurred in Kansas.

THE North Dakota wheat crop is short.

THE indications are for a short crop of apples.

THERE are 16,000,000 cows in the United States.

THE Indian population of Arizona is given out as 35,777.

PROPAGATION of fresh water fish will be tried in Texas.

THE horse-fly is injuring dairy cattle in New York State.

ONE dollar American money is worth $1.58 in Mexican money."

TEXAS fever is reported among the cattle of the Indian Territory.

THE boll worm has greatly injured the cotton in many parts of Texas.

ENERGETIC action for the prevention o cholera was taken in many cities.

THE new Naval War College has been formally opened at Newport, R. I.

THE shipments of melons and peaches from South Carolina are prodigious.

JAMES STEWART, a pauper in the poorhouse at Belfast, Ireland, died a few days ago. Ten thousand dollars in United States bills and coin was found in his clothes.

CRESPO TRIUMPHS.

The Dictatorship in Venezuela is Finally Overthrown.

Unofficial advices received at the Department of State, Washington, from Venezuela were to the effect that General Crespo has finally triumphed and the dictatorship has been overthrown.

General Crespo has, it is said, been called to Caracas to assume the reins of government, and there is now a bright prospect for the restoration of peace in the distracted country.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Every Great Fortune Made by Some Short Road to Wealth.

The desire to see something of the famous mining region of the Rocky Mountains led me, several years ago, to pass a portion of my summer vacation in the vicinity of the world renowned Comstock Mines. While idling about and absorbing, as it were, information through the pores of my skin, a similarity of tastes brought me into daily contact with one of the Flood, Mackey & O'Brien syndicate of Bonanza Kings, and the inelegant but forceful philosophy of his great accumulator of wealth made a lasting impression upon my mind.

Sitting one evening in his room and enjoying at once his quaint humor and his fragrant Havana, I remarked, "Captain, one of the old proverbs recites that 'there is no short road to wealth,' but you have found one. You are still a young man, comparatively, and are quoted a multi-millionaire." "Yes," he said, "and of all the untrue sayings some of the proverbs, popularly supposed to embody the wisdom of the ages, are the most false and misleading. Look, for a moment, over the list of wealthy men whose fortunes amount to $50,000 and upward, and point out to me, if you can, one single individual who has not acquired his money by some short road to wealth."

"The days of man are few, and time is not given in this age of the world for men to accumulate much wealth except by means of special openings, and by taking advantage of the nigh cuts." "You may be right," I said, "but where one man succeeds in reaching his goal by a cross country road, do not the many fail?" "No," said he, "Didn't I see you starting out yesterday by the main road to the camp on the other side of the mountain?" "Yes," I said. "Well," he replied, "you could have taken the trail over the hills, saved probably two hours' walking, and reached the camp in absolute safety and certainty, only you did not know of the trail. It is just so in business, the man that wants to travel with an ox team and ride in the wagon, must go by the big road, while the fellow who goes by the trail will get there first, and if there is only one supper to be had at the station the cross country traveler is the one who will eat it. Take my own experience, which is simply an illustration of the way every fortune has been made. I was keeping a little store here and barely 'making tongue and buckle meet,' when I had an opportuntity to get hold of a block of stock in the then infant Comestock Mines. 'I chewed it over' for three days and decided to take it in, and that move lead naturally to all that I have done since, and proved the foundation of my fortune. I bought more stock, as I had money; bought stock in other good mines, and before I knew it I was well fixed." "But," I said, "prices here are so high that there is little chance for a man of small means." "That's true," he replied, "but there are plenty of good properties about here, and their success is only a question of means and good management. Then, too, if you want to do something in mines, I will tell you of a field where you can do better than here, and one that in my opinion is the best on the American continent. I should have gone myself to it if I had not been so heavily interested here that I could not get away. I refer to the gold region of North Georgia. There is the first, and, as I said before, I think the best mining region in this country." "Why," I said, "is not more heard about it?" "Because," he replied, "planting was the great absorbing industry of the South before the war. That region during the war was the battle ground, and miners were forced into the West, where, in the meantime, the centre of the industry has become established. In Georgia you can get hold of mines on the basis of $100,000 that in the West would be worth a million, and to make them successful you only need money to operate and efficient management. There you can work out doors every day in the year; labor which is high here is cheap there; fuel and water are abundant, and the ores generally in larger bodies, equally as rich or richer than ours, and the cost of mining, owing to the softer walls about the veins and lower wages, is less than one-quarter of the cost for the same work here."

Naturally I was interested to look up the history of the Comstock, and I found that stock quoted at $8.00 per share in the early days of operations, sold soon after as high as $1580 per share, and that upwards of $300,000,000 were paid out in dividends to shareholders.

To a knowledge of these facts, and a subsequent thorough acquaintance with the Georgia gold region, which my friend, the Captain, has not overestimated, may be directly attributed the formation of the Atlanta Gold Mining Company.

The company has carefully selected its property, has placed in management of the same men of experience, tried in the business, and now places before you the opportunity to secure some of its shares at fifty per cent. of their par value, or $5.00 per share. The money you pay for these shares will be used in erecting complete and suitable reduction mills, and the officers of the company feel sure that at the same time that you are furnishing the funds to put the property upon a paying basis; you will be planting your own feet upon one of these "short roads to wealth" which have enabled every rich man in this country to reach his present position.

The stock is fully paid up and non-assessable; the total amount of stock is $100,000, and $50,000 of this amount is devoted to the uses of the treasury of the company.

The company has reserved the right to advance the price of its shares without formal notice, and the demand for stock is such that an advance is now in contemplation, but is not as yet ordered.

The Southern Banking and Trust Co., of Atlanta, Ga., one of the strongest financial institutions in the South, acts as transfer agents for the company, and to it all orders for stock should be addressed, accompanied either with New York exchange or post-office money order for the number of shares ordered at $5 each.

Bronze Casting.

According to R. H. Park, of Florence, a sculptor, the art of casting large statues in one piece, as practiced by Benvenuto Cellini in casting the Perseus, which has been a lost art, has been rediscovered. The process is called cerra perduce; it is a wax process. The clay model is made, and the plaster reproduction is taken from it. From this the matrix is made, and the matrix is furnished with a core. The matrix is coated with wax the thickness of the bronze. The mould is then heated and the wax runs out of a hole in the bottom, then the bronze is poured in. The results are superior, but the cost is increased by about $1000 per statue.—New York Observer.

Denmark has a system of benevolence by which the honest poor of sixty years of age are insured against want. It is on the presumption that they have always paid taxes.

Co-operative Farming.

Co-operative farming has been successfully tried in New Zealand. Three distinct settlements were formed in the northern island of that colony between 1885 and 1887, the different blocks of land taken up for settlement being 112, 1900 and 2221 acres. The total value of the improvements made varies from $15,000 to $30,000. The three settlements numbered in all eighty-seven heads of families, and only five have failed to continue their payments to the Government. These payments are in the shape of rent and interest on advances, yet in a few years more each occupier will be the owner of his own farm, having paid for it by easy instalments. The land has been cultivated and planted to gardens, grass, orchards or other crops, dwellings have been built, and the land is gradually being entirely cleared. Each little band of pioneers forms a distinct settlement of its own, and will, undoubtedly, prove to be the nucleus of a large farm area. They assist one another in their work, and, through the easy terms for payment of the land afforded by the New Zealand Government, they are thus enabled to co-operate together and establish for themselves permanent and paying homes.—American Agriculturist

Prize Potato Diggers.

The agricultural department of Victoria offered a prize of $1250 to be contested for by potato digging machines. There were fifty-three entries, but only ten competitors put in an appearance, and the contest was practically narrowed down to three machines. The judges decided that the object for which the purse had been offered had not been achieved, and they awarded $125 to a colonial invention and $100 each to two American inventions.—American Agriculturist.

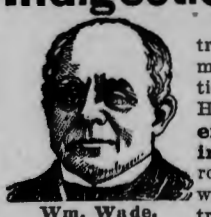
A Spaniard and his wife recently crossed the Alps in a carriage drawn by mules. They covered the distance, 300 miles, in eleven days.

Autumn is Come,

And with it aching bones, chilly feelings, racking coughs and catarrhal colds. All these symptoms count as nothing if you use Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure at the first appearance of them. *The greatest of all remedies* for serious congestive attacks. Sold by prominent druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

An automatic slot machine for matches for forgetful smokers is a late invention.

Indigestion Cured



Wm. Wade.

"I have for years been troubled with distress in my stomach and indigestion. When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla **the effect was surprising.** It gave me great relief, and I now eat without that terrible distress. I also rest well at night and am in good general health, for all of which I thank **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.**" WM. WADE, Boot and Shoe dealer, 17 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice and sick headache. Try them.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

It surpasses all other remedies in the wonderful power which it possesses of curing

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Colds, Congestions, Inflammations, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

Thirty to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Seasickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever,

SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Price 50c. Per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

NYNU—37.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering. MRS. MAY BRANHAM, Argusville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise. MRS. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

The Good Quaker Poet Peacefully Passes Away.

A Sketch of His Brilliant Literary Career.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet, died at Hampton Falls, N. H., at 4:30 o'clock a few mornings ago. He had been unconscious at intervals since the first serious symptoms of his illness developed, but at the last moment was apparently conscious of his surroundings.

Whittier's last conscious utterance was one of recognition of his niece, Mrs. Samuel L. Pickard, who lived with him for some years previous to her marriage. Mrs. Pickard asked him whether he knew her, and he replied: "Yes, I have known you all the time," and immediately lapsed into unconsciousness. His end was painless and peaceful.

Upon the announcement of the death of Whittier, the bells of Amesbury, Mass., were tolled eighty-four strokes, the age of the poet in years, and the flags on the public buildings were placed at half-mast.

His body was taken to his home in Amesbury, and it was decided that the funeral be held from his old home on Friend street, the house in which many of his best poems were written, and the shrine of every visitor to Amesbury.

His Career.

John Greenleaf Whittier was born in Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and the poet himself always conformed to the customs and usages of that sect, even to its peculiarities of speech and dress.

He spent his earlier years upon his father's farm, and his first occupations were those of a farmer's boy, tending the cows and assisting in the lighter labors of haying and harvest.

It was thus that he was early brought into touch with nature, his intimate acquaintance and knowledge of whose charms gives such a picturesque beauty to many of his poems. They reflect the country scenery of New England with a fidelity that has never been equalled.

His early schooling was of the scantiest kind, for it was only in the winter months that he had the opportunity of attending the neighboring district school. Later on he learned the shoemaker's trade, and by this means he earned enough to enable him to attend the Haverhill Academy during six months in 1827.

He was then able to teach school himself, thus obtaining the means of continuing his course at the academy another year. During all this time he was a regular contributor to the "Poet's Corner," in the Free Press, a paper edited by William Lloyd Garrison, at Newburyport, Mass., for his literary tastes had begun to develop when he was still a boy.

Garrison saw signs of promise in the young man, and their association at this time led to the life-long friendship which existed between them and brought them closely together.

After his father's death Whittier carried on the farm for five years until 1835, during which time he was an industrious writer and contributed verses to many periodicals. He was also in turn editor of the American Manufacturer, of Boston, the Haverhill Gazette and the New England Weekly Review, of Hartford, Conn.

In 1836 he removed to Philadelphia, where he edited the Pennsylvania Freeman until the office of that paper was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 he returned to New England and took up his abode in Amesbury, where he lived a quiet and simple life.

During his seclusion Whittier has never been idle. His first volume in prose and verse, "Legends of New England," was published in 1831, and since that time collections of his writings have appeared almost every year. The last edition of his poetical and prose works was published in 1889 in seven volumes.

Among his best known works are "Lays of My Home and Other Poems," published in 1843; "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches," 1850; "Home Ballads and Poems," 1860; "Snow Bound," 1862; "In War Time and Other Poems," 1863; "The Tent on the Beach," 1867; "Among the Hills," 1868; "Hazel Blossoms," 1874; "The Vision of Echard," "The King's Missive," "Bay of Seven Islands" and "Poems of Nature," all published within the past dozen years.

Mr. Whittier's Funeral.

The body of John Greenleaf Whittier lay in state in the parlor of his late home, at Amesbury, Mass., on the day of his funeral, and from 10 to 2 o'clock thousands passed in to look upon the features of the dead poet. At 2:30 the funeral services were held in the garden at the rear of the house. The Quaker form of service was used as requested by the deceased. The interment was in the Friends' section of the Union Cemetery. Among the people present were Oliver Wendell Holmes, Congressman William Cogswell, E. C. Stedman, Harriett Prescott Spofford, Francis J. Garrison, son of William Lloyd Garrison; General O. O. Howard, and Colonel T. W. Higginson. The Haverhill City Government was present in a body, and delegations from many organizations also.

PHILADELPHIANS are allowing themselves to grow uneasy about Lieutenant Perry and his wife, the Arctic explorers, because the cryolite traders, who usually come from Ivigtut twice a year, are now a little overdue. This, it is thought, means that the Greenland ice pack has hindered navigation; and, if so, the relief steamer Kite may not have got up to Whale Sound as promptly as was hoped, if, indeed, she has reached her destination at all.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE State election in Vermont resulted in the election of Fuller, Republican candidate for Governor.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE has written a letter to J. H. Manley, of Augusta, Me., reviewing the issues in the present political campaign. He declares his inability to go on the stump.

THE Hon. John B. Smith, of Hillsborough, was nominated by acclamation for Governor by the New Hampshire Republican State Convention at Concord.

THE People's Party of New Hampshire met in State Convention at Manchester and nominated William O. Noch for Governor.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR FRANCIS KERNAN died a few days ago at Utica, N. Y. He was born in Steuben County, New York, January 14, 1816.

THE First District Republicans at Manchester, N. H., nominated ex-United States Senator Henry W. Blair for Congress. Mr. Blair received 174 votes, against sixty-eight for Governor Tuttle.

THE Connecticut Republican Convention at New Haven nominated a State ticket headed by General Merwin for Governor.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND reached New York City from his summer home at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. He spent several days in conference with Democratic leaders.

LUTHER F. MCKINNEY, of Manchester, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot at the New Hampshire Democratic Convention at Concord, and addressed the convention in acceptance of the nomination.

FRANK GARVIN, a newspaper artist, aged twenty-three years, shot his wife Cora through the heart at their home in Allegheny, Penn. The couple were married three days before, and the cause of the deed is supposed to be insane jealously. Mrs. Garvin was twenty years of age and very pretty.

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL, of New York, has bought the J. K. Emmett mansion in Albany for $50,000, and will live there.

THE President visited Saranac, N. Y., driving over from Loon Lake, and made a brief speech to the people.

South and West.

THE North Dakota Democratic State Convention, in session at Fargo, arranged a fusion with the People's Party.

B. M. RIX, one of the best known fine stock breeders in Nebraska, was torn to pieces by a bull on his farm near Omaha. The body was literally cut to pieces and could be identified only by the fragments of clothing scattered around the scene of the struggle.

JAMES M. BROWN, a noted turfman, fatally shot two policemen during a raid on Garfield Park, Chicago, Ill., and was killed himself.

THE Montana Republican State Convention at Great Falls nominated the following ticket: Governor, J. E. Pickards; Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. Botkin; Congressman, Charles W. Hartman.

RICHARD WRIGHT, aged sixty, of Payne, Ind., was shot and killed by Dale Judah, his son-in-law. Judah was immediately killed by his wife with an ax.

A BOILER in a sawmill, located four miles from Bessemer, La., exploded, killing three laborers and injuring another so badly that he died shortly afterward.

MURDERERS Charles Craig (colored) and Edward McCarthy (white) were executed at the Ohio Penitentiary a few nights ago.

A LONE bandit held up the Pacific Express messenger on the Wichita and Little Rock Express, on the Missouri Pacific, and after ransacking the safe of $5000 made good his escape.

THE Colorado Republican State Convention, held at Pueblo, nominated J. C. Helm, of El Paso County, for Governor.

ADAM FOSTER, who killed his rival, and Andrew Jeffries, who murdered a white man, were hanged a few days ago at Spartansburg, S. C.

AUDITOR ACKERMAN'S report of the World's Fair finances, just made public, shows the total receipts to August 31 to be $10,401,044.65, and the expenditures to be $8,743,259.22. The balance on hand at the time the report was made up was $1,657,785.43.

Washington.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has opened and awarded bids under the advertisement of the department, dated May 25, 1892, issued in pursuance of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled an act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce. The Postmaster-General was gratified with the bids received.

IT was announced from Washington that precautionary measures to prevent the introduction of cholera have been taken on the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines and the Canadian border, and the National authorities feel satisfied of being able to keep out the scourge.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY CROUNSE left Washington for Nebraska to enter actively into the political campaign. He has severed his official connection with the Treasury Department.

THE War Department, by direction of the President, granted the use of Sandy Hook, N. J., for quarantined steamship passengers.

UNDER pressure from Washington, the Canadian Pacific is proceeding with its investigation of the Chinese smuggling cases.

Foreign.

THE express train between Stuttgart and Esslingen, Germany, seven miles from Stuttgart, collided with a freight train from Ulm and six passengers were killed.

M. GRENIER, a clerk in the French Navy Department, was sentenced at Paris to twenty years' penal servitude and twenty years' banishment for furnishing official documents to Captain Borup of the United States Navy.

A UNITED STATES seiner, the Hattie Maude, has been seized by the Canadian Government cruiser Curlew for infraction of the fishery laws. She was caught within the three-mile limit in the Bay of Fundy, near St. Andrew's.

A EUROPEAN missionary and a number of native Christians have been massacred in the Province of Shensi, China. The bodies of the victims were mutilated by the mob.

ON account of failing health, Dr. Don Rafael Nunez, President of Colombia, has resigned his office.

THE Quebec (Canada) authorities have prohibited immigration from cholera infected ports.

THERE was a slight improvement in the situation at Hamburg and Havre; one case of cholera was reported at Berlin; the local Government Board says that there is not a single case of disease in the United Kingdom; the death list in Russia continues to be large.

THE steamer Campania, built for the Cunard Steamship Company's New York and Liverpool service, was successfully launched at Glasgow, Scotland. The Campania is the largest steamer in the world.

THE sixteen-year-old son of Captain Sigsworth was knocked overboard from a fishing boat off Cardigan, Prince Edward Island. His father jumped over to save him, but the heavy sea was too much for them, and both sank after struggling for nearly an hour.

AT Genoa, Italy, King Umberto and Queen Margherita visited the Columbus Exhibition and inspected the American section.

THE little village of Hedleyville, a suburb of Quebec, Canada, has been completely wiped out of existence by fire. About a hundred houses were destroyed and from five hundred to six hundred people left homeless.

MEXICAN bandits fired from ambush on a mule train, killed five guards and robbed the money bags of $10,000 in gold coin.

FRANK REILLEY, one of the crew of the United States steamship Newark, which took part in the Columbus fetes, was murdered while on shore at Genoa, Italy. He visited a lodging house in the city and was killed in a fight.

LATER NEWS.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON, acting for the Democratic National Committee, obtained an order requiring Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York City, to show cause why he should not be compelled to show the original blanks upon which he based his last report that wages had been increased under the McKinley bill. The Commissioner said he would not give them up until compelled by the court of last resort.

THE United States cruisers Chicago and Philadelphia left the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, in command of Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker. The Chicago, which is the flagship, is bound for Venezuela. The Chicago is in command of Captain John F. McGlensey. She goes to La Guayra to protect American interests there.

MRS. U. S. GRANT and Mrs. John P. Newman visited Loon Lake, N. Y., and dined with President Harrison.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has accepted all of the bids for ocean mail service, with the exception of that for route No. 65, New York to Rio. This bid was rejected in order to accept a more advantageous service on practically the same route.

THE harvest in the West of Ireland, which recently promised to be abundant, has been completely spoiled by incessant rains.

THE European cholera record for one day, the last received, is as follows: Paris, fifty-two new cases, thirty deaths; Havre, eight new cases, five deaths; Hamburg, 310 new cases, 161 deaths; Russia, 2337 new cases, 1869 deaths.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

GUMBERT is Chicago's winning pitcher.

BASEBALL is getting a foothold in Germany.

THE New York's infielders are playing a very weak game.

MILLER, of Pittsburg, has only struck out twice this season.

TERRY, the Brooklyn's cast off, is Pittsburg's star pitcher.

PITCHER CUPPY was the luckiest find Cleveland ever made.

LATHAM, of Cincinnati, has been having his arm electrically treated.

THE veterans are being crowded out fast to give way to young blood.

THE Cincinnati Club has engaged Pitcher Duryea, late of Washington.

FORTY players have been on the St. Louis pay roll since the season opened.

VIRTUE has developed into one of the most timely hitters in the Cleveland team.

GLASSCOCK has played every game of the year but two with the St. Louis Club.

IN Cincinnati Cross, of the Philadelphias, is considered the best all round player in the country.

THE Washingtons have tried ten Pitchers this season. Cincinnati comes next with nine experiments.

EX-PITCHER GALVIN has applied to President Young for the first vacancy on the League umpire staff.

YOUNG, of Cleveland, is probably one of the best wet ball pitchers in the League, as he uses curves but little.

THE Louisvilles have tied the Clevelands for the best record of consecutive victories in the second season—eight.

THERE is no immediate necessity of Anson giving up his position as a first baseman for the Chicagos. He is playing as good as he ever did.

A NOTICEABLE thing about Stratton's pitching for Louisville is that he nearly always throws a strike on the first ball to a batsman.

VIRTUE, of Cleveland, and Comiskey, of Cincinnati, are having a tussle for the honor of being the best fielding first baseman in the league.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	35	12	.745	Cincinnati	24	24	.500
Pittsburg	28	20	.583	Louisville	23	24	.489
Boston	27	20	.574	New York	22	25	.468
Brooklyn	26	22	.542	Baltimore	18	27	.400
Philad'lp'a	25	23	.521	St. Louis	18	29	.383
Chicago	24	24	.500	Washing'n	14	34	.292

TORN TO PIECES.

"Animal George," of Sells's Circus, Killed by a Tiger.

During the street parade of Sells's Circus at Maysville, Ky., a man known as "Animal George," and whose home is thought to be in Columbus, Ohio, was attacked by a huge tiger in whose cage he was riding. The beast seemed possessed, and screamed in fury as he bit and tore his shrieking victim.

The spectators, panic stricken, fled as if pursued by death, while the show hands rushed to the cage and did all possible to rescue the man who was being rent to pieces alive. They could accomplish nothing until the trainer was dead, when the infuriated beast retired to a corner.

Not a shred of clothing remained on the unfortunate man. His head was torn open, the face gone and nearly every bone in his body broken.

A MONUMENT over the grave of James Fletcher, a veteran of the Revolution, was unveiled a few days ago, on the Charlton River, twelve miles from Kirksville, Mo.

Mullein leaf is recommended as an excellent specific for rheumatism.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

SCURVY and scorbutic affections, pimples, and blotches on the skin are caused by impure blood which Beecham's Pills cure.

Have you Rheumatism? Atkinson's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy will surely cure it. For sale by all first-class druggists.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

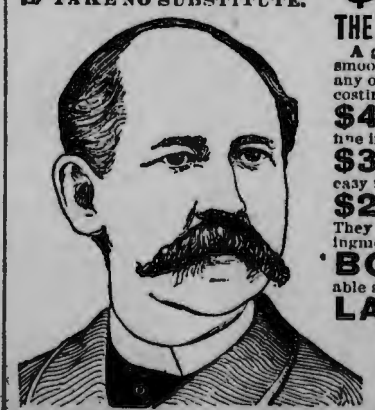
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

"German Syrup"

Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation."

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2 50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

ORIGINATED IN 1810.

THINK OF IT! ALMOST A CENTURY.

Every traveler, Every family should keep it at hand, for the common ills of life liable to occur to any one. It is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. Once used always wanted. Sold everywhere. Price 35c., six, $2. Full particulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

NYNU—37

CHOLERA

Its Origin and History;

—ITS—

PREVENTION AND CURE.

An interesting Pamphlet mailed to any address on receipt of Stamp.

Dr. L. H. HARRIS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

GO TO 310 JANSSEN'S 310

310 Broadway, N. Y.

"BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES."

Celebrated RAGLAN Bicycles

All parts and repairing. Athletic and Bicycle Uniforms, Tennis, Baseball and Foot Ball Clothing and Supplies, Caps, Belts, Shoes, Bath Robes and Sweaters. Photographic Supplies and Printing. Estimates furnished. Fifteen years' experience.

FREDERICK W. JANSSEN COMPANY,
310 310 Broadway, N. Y., 310
Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Memo. Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail 72 cts. 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

WHY DIE WITH CHOLERA

When YOU can live without it for 25 cts? A new, simple and wonderful remedy. Guaranteed. 1 life saved for 25 cts.; 6 lives saved for $1. Address American Health Association, FREMONT, OHIO.

GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation. Send for Free Sample to 319 West 45th Street, New York City.

GOING TO BUILD?

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, containing 26 handsome designs, FREE. Address SHOPPELL'S MODERN HOUSES, 63 Broadway, New York

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

THE WIFE'S COMMANDMENTS.

I.

At the early morn thou shalt aspire
To get up first and light the fire.

II.

Not any morning shalt thou miss
Bestowing on thy wife a kiss.

III.

If in the night the baby cries,
Thou shalt the infant tranquilize.

IV.

Thou shalt take care thy wife can find
Her pocketbook with bills well lined.

V.

Thou shalt not criticise her cakes,
Her cooking, nor the bread she makes.

VI.

Thou shalt not fail at Eastertide,
To keep her with new hats supplied.

VII.

A sacred duty thou shalt deem
To treat her daily to ice cream.

VIII.

Thou shalt not speak in temper rash
If she desires some extra cash.

IX.

Thou shalt not come home "full" at nigh,
With lame excuses for thy plight.

X.

This is the tenth—thou shalt not chide,
But shalt by all her laws abide,
If to these ten she adds ten thousand more beside.

—John S. Grey, in Munsey's Weekly

Keep Your Eye on Godey's.

There is every indication that Godey's Magazine tor October, ready September 15th, will mark an era in periodical literature. This will no longer be known as Godey's Lady's Book, but, Godey's America's First Magazine. Established 1830. In the first place, the magnificent work of art, "Godey's Idea of the World's Fair," which is to be presented to every purchaser of this number, is said to be so beautiful and artistic in design and coloring that every one will want it. It is a faithful reproduction of Granville Smith's latest and greatest pictures, produced expressly for Godey's. The publishers guarantee that the magazine itself will be filled with surprises and beauties from cover to cover. First in the contents comes John Habberton's complete novel "Honey and Gall," a companion to "Helen's Babies," fully illustrated by Albert B. Wenzell. This is an idea first conceived by Godey's and now produced with brilliant success. Godey's fashions will be a most conspicuous and beautiful feature of the publication, there being, in addition to carefully edited descriptions and fashion articles, four exquisite plates produced in ten colors, and representing four of the leaders of New York society, attired in the latest Paris costumes. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's "Home department will be read by the women of America with delight, and all the Magazine's old admirers will read with interest Albert H. Hardy's carefully written article on Godey's past and present. Among the choice verses is the latest poem written by the late Josephine Pollard. John Habberton reviews all the books, and the whole forms such a rich literary feast that to examine a number of the new Godey's will mean to irresistibly desire it.

Reduced Rates to Perry County Agricultural Society Fair.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Newport, Pa., at greatly reduced rates on September 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th from Harrisburg, Huntingdon, and intermediate stations for persons desiring to attend the Perry County Agricultural Society's Fair to be held on above dates.

New Factory.

BROCKTON, MASS., September 6.—The large factory just completed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., for the exclusive manufacture of the famous W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, was occupied by the entire force for the first time to-day. The occasion was observed as a holiday by the residents of this section of the city, and many showed their appreciation of Brockton's growing industry by numerous and handsome decorations and fireworks. The factory is the largest in the country devoted to the exclusive manufacture of a special shoe, and its capacity will be taxed to the utmost by the increasing demand for this favorite shoe.

—The Borden murder trial at Fall River, Mass., the cholera, President Harrison's letter, Sullivan-Corbett fight and James G. Blaine's letter was all the news last week.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.
Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.
Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—

Half a million already sold.
Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, ets., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING,
Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so will change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.
Aug.31-tf.

20
Per Cent.
Reduction
—ON ALL—
OXFORD
TIES

For the Next 10 Days.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

Geo. W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

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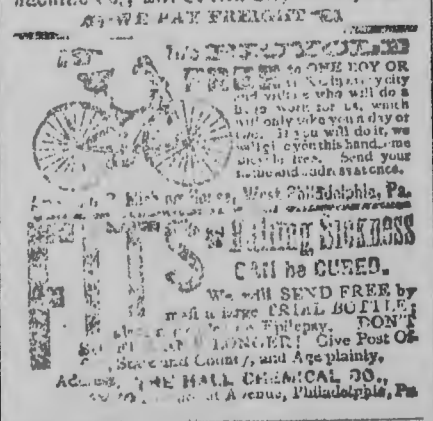
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

$25 NEW HIGH ARM Favorite Singer
LOW ARM, $20.00

Drop leaf, fancy cover, two large drawers, nickel rings, and a full set of Attachments, equal to any Singer Machine sold from $40 to $60 by Canvassers. A trial in your home before payment is asked. Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save agents' profits besides getting certificates of warrantee for five years. Send for testimonials to Co-operative Sewing Machine Co., 201 S. 11th St., Phila., Pa.
WE PAY FREIGHT



SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Jacob Miller, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Jacob Miller, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE, Adm'r.,
Sept. 6, 1892.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR ALL AGENTS WHO SELL

COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA, THE MAN AND THE NATION.

BY HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Sec. of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, 4 complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world-famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 spleudid Historical Illustrations and Colored Paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, &c. THE GRANDEST BOOK OF THE GREATEST CENTURY. Not the creation of one author, but the combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and thrilling record of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. SELLING BY THE THOUSANDS. Everybody buys. Low price, immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the book business. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursions to the World's Fair.

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MRS. K. M. HENDERSON,
Saltillo, Pa.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

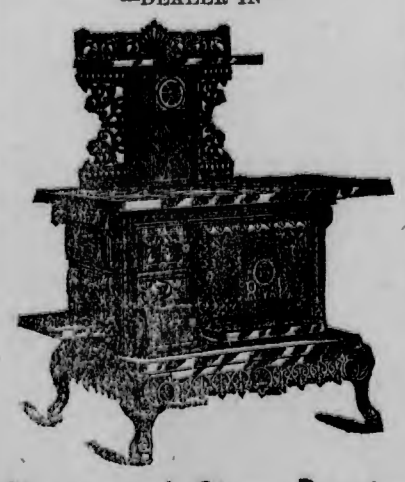
Best Shell and Tub Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,
—DEALER IN—



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PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

BalmY -:- SprinG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

T RAW - HAT

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

The Ladies Know

we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies Shoes,
Gents Shoes,
Youths' and Misses' Shoes,
Childrens' Shoes.
Good stock and late styles.
Call and see the goods.

We keep all kinds of General Merchandise. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. G. Gillam.

Near Depot.) Mapleton Depot. Pa.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,
MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40; and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

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ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE,
Philadelphia, Pa

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